

Council votes to recommend Yugoslavia's ouster

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Security Council voted Saturday to virtually oust Yugoslavia from the United Nations. A resolution adopted by the 15-member council would leave Yugoslavia — now consisting only of Serbia and Montenegro — with little choice but to apply as mere observers at the world body. The Security Council's decision is subject to ratification by the General Assembly, which convenes Monday. The vote on the unprecedented resolution was 12 in favour and none against, with three abstentions — by China, India and Zimbabwe. Russia, which had been widely expected to abstain, voted for the resolution. The resolution says the new federal republic of Yugoslavia cannot continue automatically the membership of the former socialist Yugoslav federation, which included the now-independent states of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. The council recommends to the General Assembly that it decide the truncated Yugoslav state "should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political newspaper published by the Jordan Press Foundation.
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية في الأردن

Regent calls for preserving cultural heritage

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday called for the creation of an information system on environment to enable all concerned to cooperate together to achieve common interests. In an address to a conference on cultural resources management (CRM) in Jordan, Prince Hassan voiced hope that the three-day event would come up with a pioneering study with the aim of creating an organisation on cultural resources management. The Crown Prince stressed the importance of salvaging cultural heritage, saying that this can be achieved through investment in human resources. Prince Hassan referred to Al Badia Project which is being carried out by the Higher Council of Science and Technology (HCST) describing it as a model to be followed by others. The CRM conference is organised by the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR) in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities. The programme is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Speakers at Saturday's opening session included Tourism and Antiquities Minister Yassir Hikmat, Director of Antiquities Department Safwan Tell and ACOR Director Pierre Baqar.

Volume 17 Number 5110

AMMAN SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1992, RAB' AL AWAL 23, 1413

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Gharalbeh retired; delegations named

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet decided in a meeting held Saturday to retire the director of the follow-up and inspection department, Governor Faleh Al Gharalbeh, as of Sept. 20, 1992. It also approved the formation of the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of Arab health ministers due to convene in Cairo Sept. 20. Jordan's delegation to the meetings will be headed by Health Minister Aref Al Bataineh. It also approved adding Dr. Awn Al Khasawneh to the Jordanian delegation which will participate in the 47th session of the United Nations' General Assembly.

Hamas claims attack on soldier

OCCUPIED GAZA (R) — The Muslim fundamentalist movement Hamas claimed responsibility Saturday for an attack in which a hitchhiking Israeli soldier was stabbed in the neck and then dumped, with his hands bound, on a roadside. The soldier, abducted in the occupied Gaza Strip Friday, was critically wounded. His attackers also stole his gun and uniform. A statement signed by Al Qassam, the military arm of Hamas, said it carried out the attack to "avenge the suffering" of wheelchair-bound Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, who is serving a 45-year sentence in an Israeli prison for founding Hamas. The group is one of two vying for leadership of a Palestinian uprising. Sheikh Yassin was completely paralysed in a sporting accident when he was a teenager. Army forces searched Gaza City on Saturday for the assailants. They set up roadblocks throughout the seaside strip and patrolled narrow alleyways.

UNHCR backs resumption of Sarajevo airlift

GENEVA (AP) — The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Saturday recommended the resumption of international relief flights to the Bosnian capital Sarajevo after a 16-day suspension. The announcement by Mrs. Sadako Ogata followed the signing by all three warring factions of security guarantees meant to protect humanitarian operations both on land and in the air. The accords were signed by Haris Silajdzic, foreign minister of the Muslim-dominated government, Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and Mate Boben, leader of the Bosnian Croats, at separate meetings. The flights were suspended Sept. 3 after Italian cargo plane was shot down by a missile (see related story on page 5).

21 arrested in Algeria

ALGIERS (R) — Algerian security forces have arrested 21 people in a hunt for extremists wanted for sabotage, armed robbery and killing 130 members of the security forces over the past seven months. Those arrested include Harka Abdullah, implicated in a June attack in which a gendarmier officer was killed in Abadia, 840 kilometres southwest of Algiers, the official news agency APS said Friday. Quoting gendarmier headquarters, the agency said he was seized in 'Ain Defla, 100 kilometres southwest of the capital, and charged with helping "terrorists." Gendarmes also found the body of Lakouas Mourad, who they said was involved in the Abadia attack. His corpse, with stab wounds, was discovered some 20 kilometres north of 'Ain Defla.

Kuwait crown prince warns of 'threats'

KUWAIT (R) — Prime Minister and Crown Prince Sheikh Said Al Abdullah Al Sabah has advised Kuwaitis to close ranks against threats to their security. "The security of the country internally and externally is a top priority," Sheikh Said told the Arabic-language Sawt Al Kuwait newspaper in an interview published Saturday. "This requires closing ranks and recognising dangers which threaten this security," he gave no details.

Iran tells Syria force will not settle row over Gulf islands

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iran told visiting Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa it wanted friendly ties with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), but would not renounce claims to three disputed Gulf islands, Iran's agency said Saturday.

Mr. Sharaa arrived in Tehran Friday where he held talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati to mediate a dispute between Iran and its Gulf neighbour over ownership of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tumb islands.

Mr. Velayati told Mr. Sharaa that Tehran has always had friendly relations with the (UAE) and hoped to maintain them, the Iranian news agency IRNA said.

But Mr. Velayati said Iran would not be pressured into giving up its claims to the three small and sparsely populated islands which lie in the southern Gulf near main oil shipping lanes. "We continue to believe that Iran and the UAE can remove this problem through mutual understanding and good neighbourly relations and that resort to unfriendly methods will not help settle the question," IRNA quoted Mr. Velayati as saying.

Iran has recently reassessed its historical claims to the islands. Arabs say it has virtually annexed Abu Musa since March after previously exercising joint control with the UAE since 1971.

"Arab states have rallied behind the UAE and denounced Iranian aggression," IRNA said Saturday it was the only regional force able to protect the Gulf states from Iranian expansionism.

The government newspaper Al Jumhuriyyah said in a commentary that Iraq, which fought Iran from 1980 to 1988, had long experience "in checking the danger from Iran."

"The United Arab Emirates and its neck Gulf sisters have a historic and unique opportunity to ask the help of their protecting brother," it said.

"If the UAE and others want to show Iran that they can stand up to its covetous intentions they have no choice but to rally behind Iraq," the paper added.

Iraq's official newspapers have accused Iran's clerical leaders of trying to revive the "expansionist" dreams of the Shah they ousted by annexing the Gulf islands.

Gulf Arab countries, fearing the spread of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's brand of militant Islam, backed Iraq in its war against Iran.

But their support changed when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. Arab Gulf states played a pivotal role in supporting the U.S.-led multinational force which drove Iraq out of Kuwait.

UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan will visit Egypt on Monday to discuss his country's dispute with Iran, officials said Saturday.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa told reporters Sheikh Zayed and President Hosni Mubarak would discuss "problems in the Gulf after the events."

(Continued on page 5)

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday voiced Jordan's readiness to achieve cooperation and coordination with other countries at the regional level to serve the interests of all concerned parties.

"Rapidly changing global and regional configurations call for the need for a revision of moribund structures of international relations," the Crown Prince said in a keynote address at the opening of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

"Jordan is in favour of heightened coordination and cooperation at the regional level. In this transitional era, the nations of the earth, despite the challenges of ethnic nationalism, are surely forming regional groupings, coordinating their policies on trade security and so on," the Regent said.

The two-day meeting was organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) in cooperation with the National Institute of Research Advancement (NIRA).

(Continued on page 5)

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

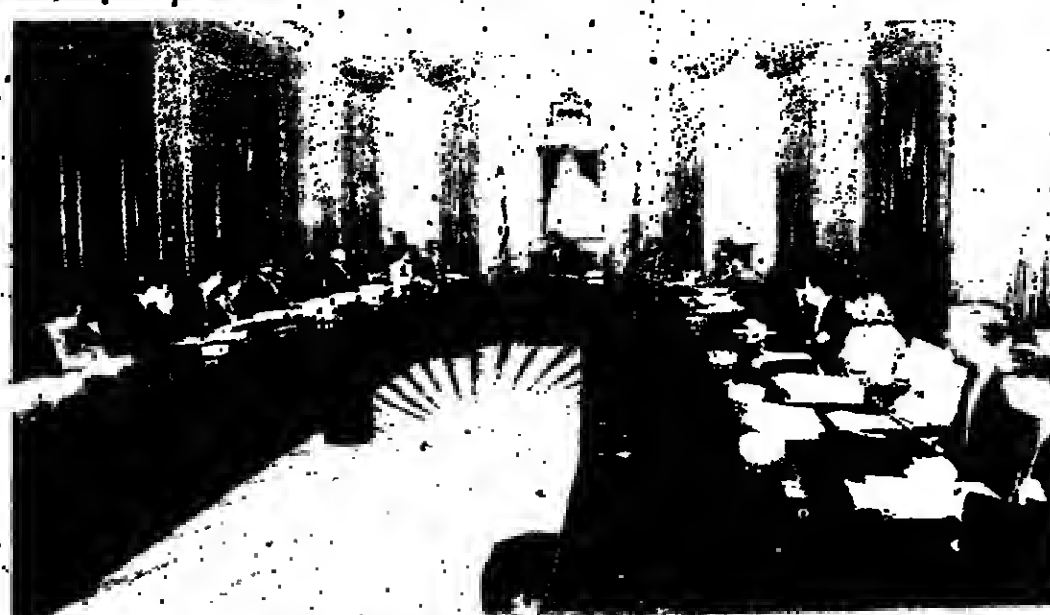
His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivers a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman (Petra photo)

Regent: Jordan is ready for regional cooperation

Arab-Japanese dialogue opens in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday voiced Jordan's readiness to achieve cooperation and coordination with other countries at the regional level to serve the interests of all concerned parties.

"Rapidly changing global and regional configurations call for the need for a revision of moribund structures of international relations," the Crown Prince said in a keynote address at the opening of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

"Jordan is in favour of heightened coordination and cooperation at the regional level. In this transitional era, the nations of the earth, despite the challenges of ethnic nationalism, are surely forming regional groupings, coordinating their policies on trade security and so on," the Regent said.

The two-day meeting was organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) in cooperation with the National Institute of Research Advancement (NIRA).

(Continued on page 5)

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday delivered a keynote address at the opening session of the Third Arab-Japanese Dialogue in Amman.

Sharif Zeid meets Abbas

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker conferred in his office Saturday with Mahmoud Abbas, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Executive Committee and reviewed with him inter-Arab relations and positive developments leading towards ending differences among Arab states, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

At the meeting, which was attended by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Ibrahim Izzeddin and Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber, developments in the ongoing Middle East peace process were reviewed, the agency said.

The two sides reaffirmed their insistence that U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the exchange of land for peace be implemented in full.

Palestine Ambassador to Jordan Al Tayeb Abdul Rahim was present at the meeting.

In a statement to the press following the talks Mr. Abbas said that the meeting reviewed bilateral relations and the outcome his recent visit to Moscow where he met with the Russian foreign minister.

He said that he discussed with the Russian minister Moscow's role in the peace process.

Mr. Abbas said that the sixth round of Palestinian-Israeli peace talks held in Washington did not produce any fruitful results in the third week. He expressed hope that the fourth week would be more fruitful.

The PLO official said that the Palestinians were determined that an elected Palestinian council (Continued on page 5)



We take good care of you every step of the way.

Royal Jordanian is constantly spending time and effort to improve the standards of service both on the ground and in the air.

From the time you check in you will be warmly welcomed and efficiently served. Once in the air you will enjoy fine international cuisine, comfort and a varied choice of entertainment programmes. This is all blended with the customary warmth that our international crew extends to satisfy the taste of even the most discerning traveller.

ROYAL JORDANIAN

Tomorrow's international standards, today.

Israel says technology may end water crisis

WASHINGTON (USIA) — There is enough water for every nation in the Middle East, but the challenge "is to bring the right amount at the right time and place to everyone," an Israeli engineer and negotiator on water issues in the Middle East peace talks said Sept. 18.

"The solution lies in management of water, and new agricultural technologies to use it more efficiently," Dan Zaslavsky, chairman of the Israeli committee on water resources told reporters in a news conference as the talks concluded.

Mr. Zaslavsky said that in two days of discussion, technical experts from over 30 nations concluded that a key to solving the water problem in the Middle East is "efficient management."

Commenting on the tone of the discussions, he cited consensus that "we should not wait until every conflict is solved but get to it." He said Israel "would rather see the water problem resolved first rather than after the peace settlement."

Mr. Zaslavsky said the two-day talks have yielded "more than was expected." "It was satisfying to see in the multilateral talks that all delegates brought with them a lot of water experts and engineers. The general overtone was better management is the key."

He said there was also a consensus that in the long term, "desalination is the central future technology to pursue," because it can determine water quality and quantity. The cost today, he said, "is not prohibitive for either domestic or industrial use."

Another conclusion of the talks, he said, is that engineers and water experts must seek new ways to close the gap between cost of water and ability of agriculture to pay for it. While agriculture today cannot afford to pay the cost of desalination, Mr. Zaslavsky said he believes that it can be done with new agricultural technologies.

"We departed from this meet-

ing with a lot of real work to be done — perhaps more than can be done before the next round in Switzerland in January," he told reporters.

In the interim, he said technical teams will be preparing case studies on coping with the management of whole water systems, surveys of existing water conservation and management strategies in other nations.

Mr. Zaslavsky said that countries outside the region have also volunteered to work with the multilateral group because they recognise that "the problem of water use is coming, not just on semi-arid lands, but the whole world. Seen in that perspective, he said solutions to the water problem in the Middle East "can serve as a model for the rest of the world."

Noting that Jordan and Israel are the two regional states most severely hit by the water shortage, he said Israel is using most, if not all, of its water potential and has adopted some efficiencies, such as recycling gray waste water for agriculture.

"But we can still improve on that," he emphasised. From that perspective, he said "unless we do something quickly we are going to damage some resources irreversibly."

Mr. Zaslavsky said that Israel is planning a desalination plant "to supplement the water supplies in Gaza for both Israelis (in southern Israel) and Arab populations." He said the plant will be a commercial venture, and the water will be sold at cost for both agricultural and household purposes.

Responding to a question, he emphasised that modern technologies for desalinating water today are cost effective. "One should not subsidise water. It's a bad policy even for the farmers who receive these subsidies in the long run," Mr. Zaslavsky stated. "In my opinion — and I think everyone should be talking mainly on an economic approach in the true sense of the word — not favour, or handouts."

Lawyer seeks to reverse guilty plea in Iraq case

ATLANTA (R) — Defence lawyers have asked a federal judge to withdraw an ex-banker's guilty plea and let him go to trial in a scandal involving \$5 billion in loans that aided Iraq before its 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

U.S. District Judge Marvin Shoob, who has repeatedly criticised the government's handling of the case against Christopher Drogoul, responded he was "not likely to grant the motion."

But before the hearing was recessed, the judge told lawyers: "Candidly, I don't know what I'm going to do with the motion." He said he would decide next Tuesday. The government said it was inclined to oppose the motion.

"There are some suggestions that people in government were involved" in the scandal, Mr. Shoob said. "There are some suggestions that (Italian bank) officials were involved."

As manager of the Atlanta branch of Italian state-owned Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), Mr. Drogoul in June pleaded guilty to 60 felonies in the scandal in which he is accused of masterminding a scheme to secretly funnel \$5 billion in loans to Iraq's government in the late 1980s.

The motion by defence lawyer Bobby Lee Cook for a full-blown trial came after four days of testimony. Mr. Drogoul faces maximum penalties of 390 years in jail, \$17.5 million in fines and \$1.8 billion in restitution.

Mr. Cook, who became Mr. Drogoul's defence lawyer only three weeks ago, said he had "serious reservations" about the guilty plea his client made in a plea-bargain last June.

U.S. prosecutors said on Monday Mr. Drogoul had violated his plea-agreement by not cooperating fully with government investigators and asked that the ex-banker be given a stiff sentence.

Palme calls on governments to live up to their responsibilities towards children

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prospects for protecting Middle Eastern children in situations of conflict remain grim as long as governments do not reassess their priorities and considerations and adopt relevant political decisions, according to Lisbeth Palme, an international voluntary worker who has dedicated herself to the welfare of children around the globe.

"Modern wars are not waged against soldiers but against children since they suffer the worst from armed conflicts," said Mrs. Palme, wife of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

"Indeed children are the first victims of any conflict and unless the thinking of governments undergoes drastic changes there is very little one can do to help and shield children in situations of conflict," Mrs. Palme said.

"It is time governments realised this fact and took responsible decisions to protect their young generations," added Mrs. Palme, who de-

voted herself to relief work around the world after her husband was assassinated in a Stockholm street in 1986.

Mrs. Palme, now a special envoy of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), cited the successful efforts of UNICEF in bringing about "days of tranquility" in El Salvador and Lebanon at the height of civil war there. During the "days of tranquility," all warring parties observed a truce to allow their children to be vaccinated against killer diseases.

In Sudan, UNICEF managed to create "corridors of peace" to facilitate relief supplies crossing battlelines.

"We have also managed to help Iraqi children after the (Gulf) war, but it is never enough," Mrs. Palme said.

Mrs. Palme, who played a key role in a conference held in Amman last week entitled "Children of War: Where to," said efforts to "shield children in situations of conflict" over the years had made progress but much more needed to be done.

She identified three distinct

approaches to children caught in armed conflicts: They should be reached and protected, food and medicine should reach them and they should be "detraumatized."

"All these need political decisions at the highest levels and I hope there is enough political will among governments to do so," Mrs. Palme told the Jordan Times in an interview over the weekend.

It is estimated that 15 million children under 15 years of age are affected by wars, civil strife and natural calamities in the Arab World. They represent over 10 per cent of all Arab children under 15 years of age.

Hundreds of thousands were orphaned or displaced by the ongoing rebellion in southern Sudan and the 15-year civil strife.

Palestinian children are growing up under the severe conditions of occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, living through violence and prone to turn violent themselves as they grow up.

If the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war and the 1991 Gulf war over Kuwait were blamed for displacing and orphaning several

hundred thousand Iraqi children, international apathy was seen behind the plight of millions of Somali children.

In all cases, entire generations face the threat of being undernourished and unable to develop their human potential which is vital to national development.

According to Touma Hazou, information officer at the UNICEF regional office in Amman, it is difficult to estimate what percentage of these children have been reached through various national, regional and international programmes launched by voluntary organisations and governments.

But, as experts attending the Amman conference testified, no matter whatever is done it is never enough since the magnitude of the problem is very huge.

The biggest failure of decades-long international deliberations and efforts on the issue was obvious in Somalia, where as yet unknown number of children died from starvation before world governments woke up to the plight of the violence-torn Horn of

Lisbeth Palme

Africa country.

"Now we have at least a common language to discuss the situation in various countries," said Mrs. Palme, referring to the parameters that have been established to measure the status of children such as infant mortality rate, immunisation coverage, educational levels, etc.

"One of our main tasks is conscience-building at all levels — governments, governmental and non-governmental organisations and social and cultural institutions — and raise the awareness of the problems faced by children," she said.

"We hope our voices would be heard and listened to."

Egypt buys Argentine reactor

CAIRO (Agency) — Egypt awarded a \$60-million contract to Argentina Saturday to build a 2-megawatt research nuclear reactor to replace a 31-year-old Soviet plant.

Egyptian and Argentine officials stressed during a signing ceremony that the new plant would be open to international inspection and will be built in compliance with regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Egypt's ambitious plans to generate nuclear power were shelved after the 1985 explosion at the Soviet Chernobyl reactor, which spewed radioactive particles throughout the Ukraine and over parts of Europe.

Invap s.e., owned by the Argentine province of Rio Negro, won the tender over competing firms from the United States and Canada and a German-French consortium.

Electricity Minister Maher Abaza said at the ceremony the project will cost \$44.47 million plus \$5.32 million Egyptian pounds (\$16.71 million).

Some parts of the reactor, fueled by enriched uranium-235, will be manufactured in Egypt and the Egyptian money will be used to pay for that work, officials said.

The reactor, to start operating in five years, will be used for research in medicine, agriculture and industry, Dr. Abaza said.

Egypt subscribes to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Thus, its nuclear facilities are subject to inspection by the IAEA.

The sale followed up on a visit to Cairo last May by Carlos Menem, Argentina's president.

"There has been an idea to cooperate in the production of nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes as well as radioisotopes," Mr. Menem said. "This is not far from the truth."

Fawzi Hamad, chairman of Egypt's Atomic Energy Authority, said nobody in the world is using a reactor as old as Egypt's current one. But he said it has been modernised for better protection against radiation and will continue in operation until the new one is installed.

He said bureaucratic tangles held up the decision to buy a new reactor for 10 years.

European parliament urges release of Britons from Iraq

STRASBOURG, France (R) — The European Parliament has urged Britain to release some of Iraq's assets frozen in London to help secure the release of two Britons jailed by Baghdad for allegedly crossing into Iraq. The Members of European Parliament (MEP) representing Paul Rids, 33, and Michael Wainwright, 41, who were jailed for seven and 10 years respectively, had asked the parliament to act. The assembly also urged Iraq not to use the two men as pawns in negotiations with Britain, but Mr. Rids's MEP Barry Seal said the release of some of the assets, to buy badly needed medicines, would create the right sort of climate to get the men released. Iraq released British businessman Ian Richter from jail in November after Britain agreed to release \$125 million in Iraqi assets frozen after the 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Mr. Richter had served nearly six years of a life sentence for bribery. Diplomats say Mr. Rids and Mr. Wainwright might eventually be freed under a similar deal.

Libyan 'defector' aiding U.S. investigations

PARIS (AP) — U.S. investigators have received inside information about the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 from a Libyan intelligence agent who defected after the explosion, according to L'Express newspaper. The defector, a former two official in the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Malta at the time of the 1988 bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland. It said he worked for Ali Amin Khalifa Fhimah, one of the two Libyan intelligence officers indicted in the bombing by a U.S. federal grand jury. The two also have been charged in Scotland with murder and conspiracy in the attack. Libya has denied involvement and refused international demands to surrender the two agents. L'Express said Giala saw the two agents stocking explosives at the airline office in Malta and preparing to send a bomb-rigged suitcase on an Air Malta flight to Frankfurt, Germany, where it was loaded onto Flight 103. L'Express said Giala was "terrified by the news" when he heard about the bombing, had a "violent dispute" with Fhimah, contacted U.S. officials and eventually received asylum in the United States, bringing with him entries from Fhimah's diaries. The magazine, France's top news weekly, did not disclose the sources of its report.

American wounded in shooting in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — An American engineer was lightly wounded in a recent shooting incident at an oil field in southern Kuwait, an oil industry source said. The source declined to name the victim, comment on a motive or say when the incident at Burgan oil field occurred. According to the source, the American was employed by Sante Fe Oil Company, a unit of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. The head of Sante Fe in Kuwait was out of the country and unavailable for comment. News reports in Kuwait said the engineer received treatment for gunshot wounds to the hip at a hospital run by the Bechtel company. A Bechtel spokesman declined comment.

GIAT to equip Turkish armoured vehicles

ANKARA (R) — France's GIAT industries signed a \$116 million deal Friday to provide Turkey with guns and turrets for armoured vehicles, defence officials said. According to the agreement signed in Ankara, GIAT will jointly produce 45 guns and 448 turrets at plants in Turkey over six years. It will also sell Turkey 60 GIAT guns, 60 Cerberus guns and 67 turrets before the joint production starts. The 25-mm guns and turrets will equip Turkish armoured vehicles produced by FNSS, a joint venture in Ankara with the U.S. Food and Machine Corporation (FMC). FMC set up the joint venture with Turkey's Nurl in 1988 to meet the Turkish army's need for armoured combat vehicles. GIAT will also provide direct and indirect offset facilities including export of Turkish defence

Slaying reminder of tensions in Germany

BERLIN (AP) — German authorities said they believed Iranian or Kurdish agents were responsible for the late-night assassination of an Iranian Kurdish leader and three colleagues in a Berlin restaurant.

Witnesses said the two gunmen yelled "bastards" in Farsi, the Iranian language, as they opened fire late Thursday on Sadig Sharafkandi, the head of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP).

Hans-Joergel Forster, spokesman for the chief federal prosecutor, said Iranians or Turkish Kurds are suspected of killing Mr. Sharafkandi.

Mr. Sharafkandi, 55, was in the

German capital to take part in this week's meeting of socialist leaders from around the world. He was elected secretary-general of the Kurdish party in 1990, and had been seeking autonomy for 6.5 million Kurds in Iran.

Mr. Sharafkandi's predecessor, Abdul Rahman Qassemin, was slain in Vienna in 1989 while conducting negotiations with Iranian officials to end Iran's Kurdish rebellion. Iranian government agents were widely suspected.

The more than 20 million Kurds in the world live mostly in Turkey, Iran and Iraq, where they are striving for autonomy

and independence. Cevdet Amad, a spokesman for the Kurdistan Committee in Cologne, says most of the estimated 300,000 to 400,000 Kurds living in Germany have come from Turkey as refugees since a military coup there in 1980.

The plight of the Iraqi Kurds captured international attention last year, after Iraqi forces put down their rebellion after the Gulf war.

A Marxist Kurdish Party in southeast Turkey recently stepped up its battle for an independent homeland there. Fighting around the Iranian border has created tensions between Turkey and Iran.

Berlin police said two other high-ranking members of Mr. Sharafkandi's party were killed in Thursday's attacks. Kurdish groups in Berlin and Paris identified one of them as Fatah Abdullah, the party's chief foreign representative, and an Iraqi Kurdish official in Turkey identified one as Fatah Kowwani.

Police said the fourth person killed was a student supporter, and that a Kurd who ran the restaurant was seriously injured.

The attack occurred about 11 p.m. when the two men entered a back room of the Mykonos restaurant in the Wilmsdorf district and opened fire. Berlin police spokesman Gerhard Lippke said. One was armed with a submachine gun, and the other with a pistol.

The gunmen and a third accomplice who had been waiting in the doorway fled, Mr. Lippke said.

Massoud Rajavi, an Iranian resistance leader based in Paris, quickly blamed the fundamentalist Islamic government in Tehran for the assassinations.

TODAY * TODAY *** TODAY**
On the occasion of
H. M. King Hussein's recovery and coming home
The Latin Convent - Amman
Has The Honour To Invite You For a
MUSIC CONCERT
Classic, Romantic, Slow English,
Arabic varieties
and International Folkloric Songs
In The (Freres College's) Theatre -
Jabal Hussein
On the 20th of September, Sunday
1992, at 7.00 p.m.

JD 2.5/person

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 772-11-19	
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:30	Michael Valtos
17:35	Des Chiffres et des Lettres
18:15	La Classe des Chiffres
19:00	News French
19:15	The Scientific Magazine
20:30	Couch
21:10	Documentary Land of Bird
20:40	News in English
22:00	Midnight Caller "Uninvited Guest"
PRAYER TIMES	
05:00	Fajr
06:10	(Sunrise) Dhuha
12:20	Dhuhr
15:30	'Asr
18:41	Maghreb
19:29	Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedisch Tel. 310740	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terzianita Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543	
American Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772061	
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751	
Assyrian International Church Tel. 663526	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811285	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 623824, 654932	
Church of the Nazareth Tel. 675691	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair and windy will be northwesterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.	
Min./Max. Temp.	
Amman	15/27
Aqaba	22/34
Deserts	14/30
Jordan Valley	22/34
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 27, Aqaba 34, Homsidi readings: Amman 43 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Adnan Zaghlool	898140
Dr. Abdul Wahab	646070
Dr. Mohamed Manna	741444
Dr. Nidal Issa	691011
Firas pharmacy	661912
Fordons pharmacy	778336
Al Azema pharmacy	670555
Nawroth pharmacy	623672
Al Salem pharmacy	636790
Yacoub pharmacy	649445
Shemlani pharmacy	627650
Fifth circle pharmacy	813441
Samir pharmacy	661898
Talal pharmacy	621366
Yahya pharmacy	621366
Al Aza pharmacy	777712
Al Azoum pharmacy	888681
Hisham pharmacy	771957
Dr. Ziad Al Bahi	270570
Al Bahi pharmacy	(-)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Yousef Awad	994787
Khalid pharmacy	985417

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	
Rescue	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	821228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	643402
Traffic Police	896990
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	665800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	
Complaints (directory assistance)	787111
Telephone Information	
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	660100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815515
Electric Power	
Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	06-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	642816
Abdali Maternity, J. Amn.	642442
Al-Jalal Maternity	642816
Malina, J. Amman	636140
Palatine, Shamsi	664174
Shamsi Hospital	669131
University Hospital	635945
Al-Musharraf Hospital	607279
The Islamic, Abdali	66512737
Al-Ahli, Abdali	6641645
Al-Badr, J. Amman	7770103
Al-Badr, J. Amman	77511126
Army, Marja	8911125
Queen Alia Hospital	6024050
Amal Hospital	674135
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)90340
Ibn Sina Hospital	(09)98732
Al-Hana Modera Hospital	(09)99990
IBRAHIM:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)27275
Ibn Al-Nafis Hospital	(02)47100
AQABA:	
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)374111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (09)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

18:00	Jeddah (RJ)
18:30	Larnaca (RJ)
18:30	Aqaba (RJ)
18:30	Damascus (RJ)
18:30	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
18:30	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
18:30	Calicut (RJ)
18:30	Brussels, Paris (RJ)
18:30	London (RJ)
18:30	Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)
18:30	Albany (RJ)
18:30	Vietnam (RJ)
18:30	Rome (RJ)
18:30	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
18:30	Riyadh (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

07:00	Beirut (ME)
07:30	Moscow (SU)
12:00	Moscow (SU)
14:00	Moscow (SU)
14:30	Larnaca (CY)
18:30	Calicut (RJ)
20:30	Beirut (ME)

MARKET PRICES

Upset/offer price in \$/kg</

Sharif calls for adopting unified Arab strategy

CAIRO (Petra) — Minister of Information Mahmoud Al Sharif Saturday said that Arab information services and media should adopt a new effective approach that can be acceptable to the Arab masses and the world public opinion at large.

Addressing the opening session of an Arab League meeting for Arab ministers of information, in Cairo, Mr. Sharif said Arab countries should realise the fast developments and changes in the political and economic fields around the world and follow a unified information policy in dealing with them.

Mr. Sharif told the 53rd session of Arab League Information Ministerial Council which is being held under Jordan's presidency that the meeting was being held

ADC president in Amman to prepare book on Mideast

By Laney Salisbury
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The president of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) arrived in Amman Saturday for a multifold visit to initiate work on a book for briefing delegates attending the Middle East peace talks.

Albert Mokhiber was to meet with the ADC Jordanian chapter late Saturday night to discuss issues that are to be searched for the facts-on-file-type book.

The book will be broken up in chapters by country and will include statistics on water, land, human rights and other issues.

"Most of the delegates are highly equipped but they need to consolidate their information," Mr. Mokhiber said.

The book will also be used by Arab speakers touring the U.S. to help educate Americans on the Arab World.

Americans are given the right information they will make the right choices," the ADC president said.

On Monday, Mr. Mokhiber will travel to the Israeli-occupied West Bank to collect information on the social, health and human rights conditions of Palestinians.

Mr. Mokhiber criticized Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin for not improving Palestinian conditions and described the Jewish State's human rights record as "abysmal."

He played down Israel's recent

release of 168 Palestinians saying that people who were imprisoned for their political views or put under administrative detention orders should not have been jailed in the first place.

Mr. Mokhiber urged the Bush administration to halt all aid to Israel — U.S. \$5.6 billion in 1991 — and said it contravened U.S. laws prohibiting aid to countries that detain prisoners without trial.

Since the end of 1991, Israeli military commanders in the West Bank and Gaza can issue administrative detention orders for six months and renew them indefinitely, according to an Amnesty International (AI) report.

The detainees have no access to judicial review until an appeal hearing, which can take several months, the report said.

According to Mr. Mokhiber, U.S. law, the Hickman Looper Amendment, also bans aid to countries that confiscate land from American citizens. The ADC representative said about 40,000 Palestinian-Americans from Ramallah living had their land taken away.

Mr. Mokhiber arrived in Amman following a trip to Lebanon where he visited a project that provides prostheses to children who lost limbs during the country's 15-year civil war. ADC is considering helping humanitarian organisations establish such regional projects to help children injured during the Gulf war and those in Somalia.

Development project wins award

GENEVA (Petra) — An urban development project carried out in the 1980s in eastern Amman was among nine projects to win the Aga Khan Architecture Award for 1992.

The nine projects to share the award were carried out in Turkey, Syria, Indonesia, Burkina Faso and India in addition to Jordan, according to an announcement here.

The announcement said that the projects, chosen out of 250 plans that were nominated to a panel of judges "were exemplary both in essence and modesty and served as models for economic and urban development endeavours not only for Third World countries but also for advanced nations."

On the panel were judges from India, the United States, Japan, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Turkey in addition to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which made the announcement.

Mr. Yousef Hiyasat, director general of the Urban Development and Housing Corporation is now in Samarkand, capital of Uzbekistan, to receive Jordan's share of the award from Prince Aga Khan and the Uzbekistan president.

The Jordanian project, carried out at the Wihdat district east of Amman, benefited Palestinian refugee families who used to live in tents with no proper sanitation and other facilities.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation started developing the district in 1980, providing residents with modern housing units provided with health services, schools and other amenities.

The international panel paid tribute to the Jordanian department which, it said, has succeeded in developing the area by involving the local beneficiaries in the project. The residents paid for their new homes in easy installments. The homes for the 5000 people were set up on eight hectares and provided with sewers, electric power, water networks and roads.

The government paid 25 per cent of the cost of the project while the World Bank provided 31 per cent and the Housing Bank 44 per cent.

"All beneficiaries are Palestinian refugees."

Sharif Zeid calls on the public to contribute to fund-raising campaign



Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Saturday called on Jordanian individuals and private and public organisations to "contribute generously" towards the construction of the Al Amal Cancer Centre, which is being set up near the Jordan University Hospital.

In a message to Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, executive president of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) and executive manager of the centre project, the Prime Minister called on the public to take part in, and contribute to the "solidarity week" which will be launched in support of the project on Oct. 2.

Up to 10,000 students from government schools, community colleges and universities are expected to take part in the activities which will include marches and door-to-door fund-raising campaign.

The Prime Minister said the Al

this plan.

To a statement earlier this month Dr. Khatib said the campaign will include a sponsored march to kick off at the King Hussein Sports City in Amman as well as radio and television programmes encouraging the public to support the project.

He said that the building of the JD 14 million centre is now completed but more funds are needed to equip it. He said the centre should become operational by the end of next year.

Dr. Khatib said that the centre takes priority on the list of GUVS various programmes in view of the growing number of cancer patients in Jordan.

The centre will include an outpatient clinic for radiation treatment, an operation room, an X-ray room for breast examination, an ultrasound examination room, and offices for specialists among other facilities.

Money-changers receive operation licences

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Saturday announced the names of 19 money-changers who were granted initial approval to operate in the Kingdom.

CBJ officials said that a total of 300 persons have applied for licences to operate as money-changers but that the 19 who obtained initial approval had practised as money-changers before their businesses were closed in February of 1989.

According to the CBJ statement, the 19 money-changers have three months to finalise arrangements to meet the conditions for a final licence to be issued them by the CBJ. It said that the 19 cannot start operations until they obtain the final licence.

The decision to grant the licences was made following a recent enactment of law clearing the way for ooo-commercial banking institutions to engage in the foreign exchange trade.

Before 1989, a total of 70 money-changers were operating in the Kingdom but their licences were revoked after the government accused them of undermining the economy by speculation in the dinar and illegal transfers of funds abroad.

According to CBJ officials, the operating limitations of the new licences will be determined by the capital, the minimum of which is set at JD 100,000 for operators near Jordan's land borders.

A full-fledged money-changing business with permissions for all kinds of operations should have a capital of JD 1 million 30 per cent of which would be with the CBJ either in the form of bank guarantees or commercial bank deposits, said the officials.

According to the CBJ statement Saturday, officials are now examining the rest of applications submitted by persons without previous experience in money-changing business.

FAO, Statistics Dept. hold seminar on livestock

AMMAN (Petra) — The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Department of Statistics Saturday opened a two-day symposium on means of conducting census for the livestock wealth in Jordan.

Representatives of various ministries and organisations concerned with livestock development are taking part in the meetings, which will discuss six working papers dealing with the livestock wealth and statistical data on animals.

Department of Statistics Director General Abdul Hadi Alawin said the government was deeply

concerned with livestock wealth because it directly relates to food security in the country.

"Data and statistical information are vital for the development of the livestock wealth and the Department of Statistics is giving this matter its utmost attention," he said.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative at the meeting Rafik Shukor said in a brief address that FAO, has allocated \$170,000 to finance the Department of Statistics programme for organising regular census of the country's livestock wealth and training personnel to conduct the census.

WHAT'S GOING ON Exhibitions

- ★ Exhibition entitled "A Dialogue in Expression" — works on paper by Naz Ikramallah, Nabila Hlail and Dodi Tabas at the National Gallery, Jabal Luveldah Park.
- ★ Exhibition entitled "The Horizon" by Artist Qasim Al Samir and Nafal Al Khatib at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings and graphics by Iraqi artists Bahija Al-Hakim and Sajida Al-Mashaykeh, at Alfa Art Gallery.

Unisat

WE PLACE THE WORLD AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

- Children Programs
- Intellectual and Cultural exchange
- Family programs Covering Style, Fashion and Cooking
- Programs Covering Sports, Politics and religion
- World News from different aspects and perspectives

Ready for immediate delivery and installation.

AUTHORISED DISTRIBUTORS JORDAN - SYRIA - YEMEN

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRONIC WIRE
& CABLE CO.
SATELLITE CABLES

ECHOSTAR
SATELLITE RECEIVERS

KTI
SATELLITE ANTENNAS

DLS
SATELLITE CONNECTORS

ORBITRON
SATELLITE ANTENNAS

California Amplifier
SATELLITE LNB'S

UNITED SATELLITES CO.
SHMEISANI - AL - HAMRA ST., TEL. 683193 / 683194
FAX 683211, P.O. BOX 2934, AMMAN JORDAN

Unisat



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

European monetary turmoil — side effects

By Dr. Fahed Al Fanek

What happened in the European monetary market last Wednesday was inevitable. The question was not if but when it would happen. The major European currencies were for quite some time fixed against each other and floating collectively against the dollar, the yen, and other currencies. European currencies used to rise or fall together, while the exchange rate towards each other remained constant.

This is, of course, a convenient situation under which trade can be promoted in a common or single market, but it is not sustainable. The European national economies vary considerably in strength and soundness. The German economy is of course at the top, while the British, Spanish and Italian economies are rather weak; therefore their currencies should be allowed to depreciate against the German mark to avoid being pushed out of the competitive market.

Using fixed exchange rates among European currencies prevented currency adjustment from taking place gradually. The changes were actually accumulating to reach a critical point, when an explosion takes place. What should have happened gradually over months and years took place suddenly at one point in time, as happened last week.

Now that time has finally come for a major adjustment and realignment, Britain decided to withdraw from the European unified rates. The sterling pound was abruptly floated, not only against international currencies, but against other European currencies as well. It was left to find its suitable level in the market place and the Bank of England will not intervene to influence its rate against other currencies, except in a discreet fashion.

The only direction that the sterling pound may take is a nose dive. This is also true regarding the Italian lira. The Spanish peseta was formally devalued. It will remain within the European system, but at a new lower exchange rate.

What happened to the European currencies need not have a major impact on the Jordanian economy. Jordan deals with the world basically in dollars. Therefore, the most important change we in Jordan shall feel is the decline in the value of sterling pound, which reached this month a very high and unrealistic level, when it broke through the two dollar psychological barrier. This change may mean lower prices of the imports from Britain and higher prices for imports from Germany and from other European countries.

However, world markets showed less and less elasticity and

response to altering exchange rates. For instance, when the Japanese yen rose by 100 per cent against the dollar, no major shift in demand, from Japanese products to American products, took place except to a limited extent.

Two lessons can be derived from last week's experience. First: Currencies of different economies with different economic policies and priorities cannot be linked together for a long time.

Second: Variations in interest rates should not in themselves tempt us to shift to a certain currency. Most likely the higher interest rate is meant to compensate the forthcoming loss of exchange. It is no coincidence that the sterling pound commanded the highest interest rate during the last two years.

Under these rough times, the Jordanian dinar will stay relatively stable. The Jordanian dinar is currently 100 per cent covered by gold and foreign exchange. While the cover can go up to 130 per cent if we add the Jordanian government's paper which counts legally but not economically as a cover.

There is no reason for Jordanians to worry about what is taking place in Europe. Only those who keep their savings abroad, especially in Britain, should experience nightmares.

Turmoil in Europe

ON THE eve of the French referendum on the Maastricht Treaty, countries of the European Community (EC) are in turmoil not only over the unravelling of their exchange rate mechanism (ERM) but also over their political and economic will to forge a united Europe. The events of the last few days demonstrate how fragile the ERM is and how dim the prospects are of having one European currency to serve the entire community. The weaknesses on the financial and economic fronts highlight vividly the still existing disparity between the western European states not only in material terms but also in political, social and psychological terms as well.

Denmark was the first member of the EC club to sound the alarm when it rejected the Maastricht Treaty last May. What was originally conceived as an isolated European rebellion against the additional steps for the consolidation of a united Europe turned out to be the beginning of the run on the treaty.

The French will cast their votes Sunday on that agreement and there are growing fears that a vote in France will be effectively the last nail in the coffin of the efforts to create a solid European market that can withstand the competition with other burgeoning economic blocs in the world. What probably lies behind the diminishing emotions and determinations to establish a multi-nation European confederation by the end of the century is the extent to which many European peoples would go to guard their independence and national identities. On the heels of any additional European disarray, Germany is bound to emerge a winner in view of its proven economic and financial strengths. Bonn is already flexing its muscles on its own turf in the continent of Europe and very soon it will be in a position to do the same internationally. The best evidence of this growing German clout will occur when Germany is given a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council, which is a strong possibility. Indeed there is every argument in favour of according Germany its due on par with Britain and France. It is projected that during this year's session of the U.N. General Assembly, the member countries will be sounded on this proposal in conjunction with the broader suggestions to democratise the U.N. system and give the developing countries a permanent seat on the council as well.

The rising star of Germany will open new opportunities but will also contribute to old fears about another mighty country. Given the solid democratic traditions of new united Germany, the new opportunities will surely outweigh any lingering fears about how the Germans will play their cards regionally and internationally.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

WASHINGTON IS to blame for the current deadlock in the Middle East peace talks because of its attitude and biased stand, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday. The Arabs had warned the United States that once Israel has obtained the loan guarantees, it would assume an adamant position that can by no means contribute towards peace, said the daily. Now that the Israelis have acquired their loan guarantees, they feel encouraged to delay any serious action towards a settlement based on justice, and the current deadlock at the Washington negotiations stands out as the best proof of such an attitude, said the daily. Further, the request to influence Israel to make it change its obstinate stand or interfere to bring the negotiations back into their aspired course, leading to a peaceful settlement, the paper pointed out. It said that Syria has repeated its position clearly, saying that it can reach no peace with Israel until the latter withdraws from all the occupied Arab lands, on all fronts, while Israel insists on concessions in advance. Washington is delaying any move to force Israel to comply with the requirements of peace and the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions and by so doing it is aborting the peace process which started 10 months ago in Madrid, continued the paper. Such American attitude, under the present circumstances concluded the paper, can only prompt the Arabs to doubt Washington's sincerity about its claims of striving to attain peace and stability in the Middle East region.

AL DUSTOUR daily drew attention to the escalation of tension in the Gulf due to Iran's occupation of islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates. It is regrettable to see Iran working against the very objective of protecting the interests of the countries in the Gulf region in the face of colonial powers' ambitions, the paper said. By occupying the Arab islands, Iran is not only escalating the tension in the area but also creating an atmosphere of mistrust between Iran and the Arab countries, a situation that could lead to an armed conflict, the paper said. It is sad to see Tehran resorting to such an action at a time when it realises the dangers inherent in Western powers' policies of partitioning Iraq and creating mini-states in the Gulf dominated by the West, the paper continued. The occupation of Arab land can by no means contribute towards the creation of a climate conducive to real cooperation among the countries of the region, the paper added. Indeed, said the paper, this occupation can only force the Arab states of the Gulf region to rely more and more on the colonial powers thus consecrating their domination over the Gulf region and threatening the interests of Iran as well as the Arab Nation. The paper said that Tehran would do well to reconsider its stand vis-a-vis the Arabs in general and the Gulf states in particular and to avoid any action that might align it behind the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

Oil-rich malaria-ridden Iraqi marshes give rise to mendacious Western propaganda

By G.H. Jansen

The completion by Iraq of an enormous land reclamation scheme, called "The Third River" — in addition to the Tigris and Euphrates — is being marred by controversy and mendacious Western propaganda.

The key idea of the Third River was conceived in 1952 by an American consultant. This idea was to reclaim the many hundreds of square miles of former agricultural land that had become barren because of salination, over-irrigation and under-drainage. Anyone travelling by road between Baghdad and Basra can see the enormity of the problem: mile after mile of blackened earth, with the white scarf of salt spread across its surface, stretching away to the horizon. The treatment is the process known as leaching, washing the earth with sweet water to flush out the salt. But this produces a further problem: What is to be done with the saline water that the leaching would produce?

The American consultant "thought big," since the very large area to be leached stretched across from the Euphrates to the Tigris, the drains and channels leading the saline water off should all flow into a single big canal that would have to be so large, to cope with the volume of saline water draining into it, that it would be called a Third River.

It should be running between the two big rivers; from near Baghdad, where the salinated area begins, to the confluence of the two rivers at Qurna in southern Iraq.

Work on the Third River began in 1963, a year after its inception, and has been going on, sporadically in sections, ever since. One section in the north was completed in 1954, another, in the

central sector, was finished by Dutch contractors in 1959, other portions of the central sector were completed by a Soviet company in 1966, the southern sector was completed by a German firm also in 1966. Thus, by 1992, 85 per cent of the Third River project was completed, mostly by foreign firms. Because of U.N. sanctions they can no longer participate, so the project has been completed during this year, at high speed, by Iraqi engineers and workers. The whole project is supposed to be inaugurated by the end of September, proving to the whole world that Iraq is not crippled by the sanctions.

Thus, the so-called Third "River" is in fact an enormous network of drainage pipes, channels and a main canal. That main canal, running between Mahmudiyah, 30 kilometres south of Baghdad, and Qurna, is 565 kilometres long. The large volume of saline drainage water it will carry is indicated by the fact that it is 90 metres wide at the surface, eight metres deep, tapering to 36 metres in width at the bottom. Though not a real river, it is a fit-and-finish waterway that will be used by 5,000 tonne barges to carry cargoes from south Iraq to Baghdad and beyond.

It will carry drainage water from the leaching of six million dunums (1.5 million hectares) and of these, 300,000 hectares have already been leached and reclaimed.

After sputtering along for 40 years, the Third River project earlier this year became a high priority project to be completed urgently. This needed the use of heavy machinery and so Iraq confiscated heavy equipment, worth two billion dollars, owned by Russian and East European,

Chinese and South Korean firms, that had been lying idle since August 1990. In all, 3,000 pieces of machinery and 4,500 workers are being used and are working round the clock.

The highly saline waters of the Third River will discharge into another drainage project, Al Is Haqi, the northern portion of the Basra "river," another man-made channel running parallel to, and meant as a replacement of, the blocked Shatt Al Arab, both then running into the Gulf.

"The Iraqis make no secret of the fact that they have, for some time, wanted to drain the 6,000 square miles of the marshes, which, malaria-ridden and economically unproductive, have been the traditional refuge of outlaws, as presently the Shiite dissidents. Besides bringing quite a large area under cultivation, it is more likely that a major economic advantage would be behind any moving out plan because beneath the marshes are large and proven oil fields."

The Third River has become controversial because Western propaganda claims that this vast project is really meant to drain the marshland areas that cover a large area of southern Iraq in which Iraqi Shiite dissidents and deserters from the army and common criminals have taken refuge, and from where they now attack government troops and installations. If the marshes are dried out, the dissidents (said to number 200,000 but most certainly not more than 15,000) and the original marsh Arabs (perhaps 50,000 strong) will have to leave the area which, in any case,

would become suitable for operations by the mechanised units of the Iraqi army.

The Iraqis, of course, have indignantly denied that their vast, old, well-established drainage scheme has anything to do with plans to suppress the ongoing Shiite rebellion. They point out that the river has to traverse the marshlands because these spread right across its southwards course. It does this when, for a mere 40 kilometres, it cuts across the southeast corner of the larger

any sense it would have to be in the Khor Hawiza but most marsh Arabs live in the Khor Hammar. As "proof" of their accusation, the Westerners point out that the water level in the marshes has already fallen. But the Iraqis say that there are two other explanations for this. That because of their large projects on the Euphrates, the Turks have reduced the flow of the river into Iraq from 700 cubic metres per second to 250-290 cubic metres per second. And that, in any case, the southern area of the marshes is fed by local streams and rivers, such as the Karun, which rises in Iran and the Iranians have been diverting water from them for their own use.

The Iraqis make no secret of the fact that they have, for some time, wanted to drain the 6,000 square miles of the marshes, which, malaria-ridden and economically unproductive, have been the traditional refuge of outlaws, as presently the Shiite dissidents. But the completion of the Third River, especially its southernmost sector, is not connected with any current attempt to drain the marshes.

Besides bringing quite a large area under cultivation, it is more likely that a major economic advantage would be behind any moving out plan because beneath

the marshes are large and proven oil fields which could add 2.5 million barrels a day to Iraq's output; a third of Iraq's oil reserves of 160 billion barrels are under the marshes.

A U.N. humanitarian envoy, a Dutchman, Max van Der Stoep, whose report on Iraqi human rights violations in south Iraq provided the pretext for the imposition of the Western no-fly zone (even though he did not visit the marshes because he "had no time") recommended that the project be stopped because it threatened the way of life of the marsh Arabs. This was a strange position for a Dutchman to take since his country is a product of drainage and reclamation. It was not clear whether he meant the whole of the Third River project or only that small portion, 40 kilometres long, that perforce has to run through the Khor Hammar. In any case, Iraq has taken no notice of this suggestion which is overly romantic and quixotic, and, indeed, impracticable. The marsh Arabs are not, as the Westerners claim, a "tribe" to be preserved in a museum. Surely they have the human right of easy access to education, employment, medical care and such commonplace things as a regular supply of electricity.

Suddenly, Syria is wrangling with Israel

By Barry Schweid

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — Eventually, Israel and Syria had to come down from the pinnacle of principles to the hard reality of the Golan Heights. And when they did, the dreaded words "impasse" and "deadlock" were being applied to the bumpy Mideast peace talks.

The tough talk came from chief Syrian negotiator Mawlaf Al Allaf, the same veteran diplomat who for some time has been contributing — along with the Israelis and Americans — to an atmosphere of optimism about the negotiations.

Mr. Al Allaf explained Thursday that the optimism had flowed from positive talks with Israel about general principles, but that in "the clear daylight" of negotiations over issues — specifically, the Golan Heights — "hopes turned out to be 'mere illusions'."

Israel, he said, simply refuses to commit itself to a total pull-back from the land it captured from Syria in the 1967 war and, as a result, a deadlock loomed. He called on the Bush administration to step in to avert an impasse.

The Israelis seemed puzzled by the outburst and the Americans didn't jump in to save the day. U.S. officials have said their role is to encourage the parties to work out problems themselves. As a matter of fact, the negotiations will go on. No one is going home — Syrians, Israelis, Palestinians, Jordanians or Lebanese — until recess time next Thursday.

They all have too much at stake to quit. Force of arms won't get the Golan Heights back for Syria. And the Palestinian intifada did not get Israel to loosen its hold on the West Bank, Gaza or East Jerusalem.

The Arabs can hope to accomplish their goals only at the negotiating table. And only there can Israel get the peace and recognition it has been seeking for nearly 45 years.

The last two decades of U.S.-Arab nation and Israel.

mediation in the Middle East are proof enough that instant breakthrough is unlikely.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger laboured long and hard to work out two interim agreements between Israel and Egypt and another between Israel and Syria. President Jimmy Carter ran into several deadlocks in 17 tough days at Camp David in 1978 before he could prod Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin into the peace treaty they signed the following year.

Secretary of State George Shultz shuffled again and again to the Middle East but could not induce the Arabs and Israelis to negotiate. And secretary of State James Baker had to make nine trips to the Middle East to get them to the table.

Those talks are in their sixth round and only beginning to get at the tough problems.

For Syria, the main issue is recovering the Golan Heights, every inch of it. For Israel, it's getting peace and security. The question is whether returning the land is the only way.

Before the 1967 war, Israeli villages were regularly attacked from across the border. Israel effectively ended the bombardment by capturing the territory and annexing it. Some 12,000 Israeli Jews live there. They would like to stay.

Only an optimist could imagine a compromise being worked out. Besides, Syrian negotiator, Mr. Al Allaf said Thursday that Syria would not accept an interim settlement or anything short of full Israeli surrender.

And yet, among the memories gathered in 20 years of Mideast diplomacy is one of Anwar Sadat declaring somberly that there could not be peace with Israel in this generation — the wounds were too deep. Perhaps in the next generation, he said.

But in the end, the Egyptian leader signed a peace treaty. It remains the only one between an Arab nation and Israel.

Europe holds breath for wide-open French vote

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

PARIS — Europe holds its breath this week as the fate of the Maastricht Treaty on political, economic and monetary union is decided in a cliffhanger French referendum next Sunday.

A "no" vote would rock the European Community, turn French politics on its head and probably trigger a monetary and stock market crisis, diplomats and bankers say.

It would be a severe defeat for Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, who negotiated the treaty for France, and for the two main conservative opposition leaders, Jacques Chirac and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who have campaigned for a "oui".

The contest is so close that none of the late opinion polls published before a legal blackout went into force on Saturday night gave treaty supporters a majority larger than the margin of error in the surveys.

"There hasn't been a vote this close in France since 1981," said Jerome Jaffre of the Sofres polling firm, referring to the year when Mr. Mitterrand ousted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as president.

"We simply cannot tell who will win because although the 'yes' camp is slightly ahead, it's within our margin of error."

Polis show one voter in four is still undecided. The outcome may depend on whether Chirac and Giscard d'Estaing can persuade enough right-wing voters to back the treaty despite their loathing of Mr. Mitterrand and misgivings about EC technocracy.

Roughly two-thirds of Mr. Chirac's Gaullist RPR voters and

nearly half of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's centre-right UDF electorate say they plan to vote "no".

In the nail-biting run-up to polling day, foreign diplomats and many French politicians are privately saying Mr. Mitterrand miscalculated in a quest to legitimise his policy and split the opposition by calling an unnecessary referendum when the treaty could safely have been ratified by parliament.

Mr. Mitterrand announced his decision on June 3, the day after Denmark rejected Maastricht by a whisker in a referendum which EC leaders swore would not kill the treaty.

At the time, polls showed French support for Maastricht standing at about 65 per cent. It was taken for granted that France, a founder and driving force in European construction, would say "yes".

Opposition seemed confined to the extremes — the communists

and the far-right National Front — plus a few dyed-in-the-wool Gaullists led by a second-ranking politician, Philippe Seguin.

But even then, some Cabinet ministers had doubts, warning Mr. Mitterrand privately that, in his own words, French voters had a habit of answering the questioner rather than the question.

Maastricht soon became a focus of every kind of discontent. Farmers blamed it for EC agriculture reforms which will cut guaranteed farm prices and lay some land fallow. Workers turned against it because of fears of rising unemployment.

Mr. Seguin and fellow conservative campaigners Philippe de Villiers and Charles Pasqua, revelling in their underdog status, tapped fears of a remote, all-powerful European technocracy that would gradually erase the French national identity.

Nationalism, anxieties about the future and fear of Germany

have combined with a widespread "ras-le-bol" (fed up) feeling towards Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialists to bring the "no" camp within reach of a stunning victory.

Pro-Maastricht campaigners hope voters will draw back from the abyss. Polls show 70 per cent of the electorate think the "yes" camp will win, even though only just over 50 per cent say they will vote "yes".

"In France we love giving ourselves a fright, but in the end reason prevails," said Socialist Party leader Laurent Fabius.

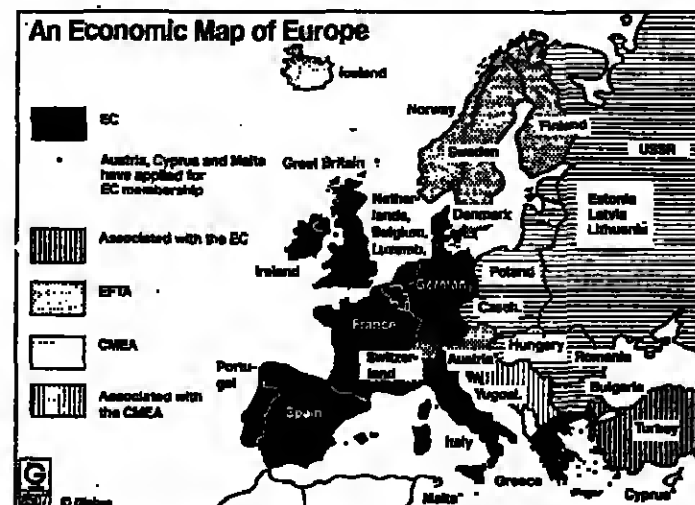
Not everyone reads French history that way. Some diplomats and political analysts detect an irrational streak which they say led France to initiate and then destroy the proposed European Defence Community in 1954.

"If we weren't plugged into business, political and media establishment, it would strike us as foregone conclusion that the 'no' would win convincingly," one EC diplomat said.

"As soon as you get away from the Paris region and the upper middle classes, it is hard to find anyone who is going to vote 'yes'," he said, citing reports from provincial constituencies.

Jean-Paul Benoit, a Socialist-affiliated member of the European Parliament who has been campaigning for a "yes," said he feared the slightest strike, farmers' riot or prison mutiny in the last week could sway public opinion against the treaty.

Asked what single event he thought could swing voters to say "yes," he hesitated and said: "None, really, just the steady drip-drip of explanation, reasoning and persuasion."



Handwritten signature: *فهد فياض*

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent meets Arab Games team

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received Saturday at the Royal Court Jordan's delegation to the Pan-Arab Games which concluded in Syria Friday. Prince Hassan congratulated members of the delegation on their achievements at the games. Jordan won 14 various medals at the games, including one gold, six silver and six bronze medals. Minister of Youth Saleh Al-Sheikh who was present at the meeting thanked the Crown Prince for his continued support for Jordanian athletes and the sports movement. The delegation members presented their achievements at the games to His Majesty King Hussein. Prince Hassan delivered token gifts to the delegation members at the end of the meeting.

Fischer destroying reputation of chess

HELSINKI (AP) — World chess champion Garry Kasparov said Friday that former champion Bobby Fischer, playing a \$5 million match in Yugoslavia, is ruining the reputation of the game. "Today we are seeing somebody who came back and who is insulting all leading players, and who doesn't play good chess," Kasparov said on Finnish television.

IBM to sponsor 1996 Olympics

ATLANTA (AP) — U.S. Olympic officials and IBM executives have announced that the company will be a major sponsor for the 1996 Olympic Games. IBM officials said the company will deploy millions of dollars of technology and several hundred workers for the games to be held in Atlanta. IBM will essentially share responsibility for day-to-day operations to ensure the games proceed smoothly. The company has provided similar help for the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona and previous games. Although no figures were announced, executives estimated the value of contributions in technology and services will exceed \$40 million.

World Junior Athletics Championship

Jamaican wins 2nd gold

SEOUL (AP) — Defending champion Jillian Russell of Jamaica won the women's 100-metre hurdles for the second straight time Friday in the 4th World Junior Athletics Championships.

The United States picked up its third gold with a victory by Deon Minor in the men's 400-metre dash in 45.75 seconds. Romania's Magdalena Nedelcu and Georgia's Betra won the women's 400-metre dash and the women's 400-metre hurdles respectively.

Asrar Sabar gave Italy its first gold by winning the men's 400-

metre hurdles in 60.02 seconds. Finland's Aki Parvainen won the javelin with a throw of 76.34 metres.

China's Lu Yi and Chen Yumei finished 1-2 in the women's 800 metres, and Laurens Looije cleared 5.45 metres for a gold in the pole vault.

In the men's 10,000-metre race, Kenya's Joseph Machuka was disqualified after punching Haile Gebrselassie of Ethiopia, running inches ahead of him, just before crossing the finish line.

Both were locked in a fierce homestretch spurt. When Gebrselassie

pulled ahead of him a few yards before the finish, Machuka hit him on the back. A panel of jurors disqualified him for an "unsportsmanlike act."

Russell, 18, the winner in the 1990 championships in Bulgaria, was clocked at 13.21 seconds for the gold in the women's 100-metre hurdles. Cuba's Damaris Anderson was second in 13.42 seconds and Svetlana Lashkova of the United Team was third in 13.55.

"I dreamed of winning the gold, because I've trained very hard in the past two years," said

Russell, a student at Miami University.

Minger, 19, of Paris, Texas, was jubilant after winning the men's 400-metre dash and said he was looking forward to picking up a gold in the 1996 summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia.

"I expected to win in Seoul, and my next objective is to win gold medal in 1996," he said. Yevgeny Pechenkin won a gold in the men's 110-metre hurdles in 13.87 seconds, followed by Seven Gohler of Germany in 13.98 and Igor Pitushevich-Babic of the United Team in 14.11.

Arab Games conclude with Syria ahead

DAMASCUS (R) — Host nation Syria was the big winner as the Pan-Arab Games drew to a close Friday after two weeks of competition.

Syria, which had the biggest contingent in the games, was assured of first place in the medals table with 48 golds, 31 silver and 37 bronze.

Syria added four medals to its score on the last day, winning all three places in the individual long-distance swimming event and the gold in the team version of the 16-km race in the Mediterranean port of Latakia.

It ended the games well ahead of its closest rival Egypt, which won the prestige football final against Saudi Arabia 3-2 in the northern city of Aleppo Friday evening.

Algeria retained third place overall with 27 golds, 21 silver and 25 bronze.

Morocco's squad of 24 athletes and administrative staff, the smallest in the games, was lying fourth with 15 gold medals, seven

silver and six bronze. The north African state won all its medals in athletics, the only events in which it competed.

Sudan was lying last in the medals table with a single bronze won in the boxing tournament. The 10.30 p.m. closing ceremony at Damascus' Al-Fayha Sports Palace included a parade by the contestants and a concert.

The flag of the Arab Games was handed over to the representative of Lebanon which will host the next games in 1995.

The shooting competition ended with Kuwait's Salah Al-Mutairi winning the skeet-shooting gold with 221 out of 225. Sameer Arabji of Syria came second with 219 and Farid Kharboul of Syria was third with 215.

Egypt's Rifaat Nasr and Raouf Omar won the gold and silver medals in the overall pistol contest with 562 and 561 points respectively out of 600. The bronze went to Adel Al-Jamali of the United Arab Emirates who scored 551 points.

Saudi Arabia's Ramzi Hamad Al-Duhami, riding Sun Dance, won the show jumping gold with no faults and within the time limit, his team mate Khaled Abdul-Aziz on Desert Storm,

took the silver.

Princess Haya of Jordan won the bronze on Al-Ahtar.

Kuwait beat Syria 2-1 in the match for third and fourth places in the football competition.

Final Medals Table

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Syria	48	31	37
Egypt	36	30	30
Algeria	27	21	25
Morocco	15	7	6
Kuwait	8	6	15
Qatar	8	3	4
Saudi Arabia	5	12	5
Tunisia	3	22	26
Jordan	1	6	6
UAE	1	3	1
Palestine	1	2	6
Lebanon	1	1	10
Bahrain	1	1	1
Yemen	—	2	—
Oman	—	—	2
Sudan	—	—	1

Soviets finally enjoy fruits of tennis success

NEW YORK (AP) — A year ago, Soviet tennis players competed in the U.S. Open as their country was going through convulsions, just days after an attempted coup against Mikhail Gorbachev.

This year, their once-great nation is no more, and they are finally enjoying the personal and financial fruits of their success.

In other words, some of them say, they are just now learning what it means to be pro athletes.

"In the Soviet Union they told us there was no such thing as a professional," said Andrei Chesnokov, a top Russian player.

"They said: 'Look, we raised you, we made you what you are. We are responsible for your success.'"

"One could never say 'I under that system. Only we."

Larisa Savchenko-Neiland of Latvia, a member of the top-ranked doubles team at this year's Open, shook her head as she calculated her career prize earnings — well over \$1 million.

But it's truly been about a year since she began keeping all her prize money.

"No matter how well I played, how much I earned, I never felt like a professional," she said.

The 26-year-old Chesnokov has been ranked as high as 10th in

the world. This year, he had the misfortune of meeting top-seeded Jim Courier in the second round. He lost in four sets.

Chesnokov feels that despite his success — he also has won, but not kept, well over \$1 million — he could have achieved more if not for the tough restrictions imposed by the Soviet system.

"It was really tough to travel, to get around," he said. "We could only go where they let us go. Often, they made us take trains all over Europe instead of planes. How can you compete under those conditions?"

Chesnokov recalls playing in Munich, Germany in 1989, then having to travel all night on a train to get to Hamburg for his next tournament.

"I spent the night sitting up, like this," he said, shoulders crunched up to his ears. "Of course I lost right away the next day."

But even more than the squandered pro opportunities, Chesnokov regrets the limitations on his personal freedom.

Before each trip to the west, he says, officials met with him, telling him how to behave abroad, warning him against too much contact with foreigners.

"Always instructions, instruc-

tions," he said. "They told me not to make friends with Americans. They told me not to try to sell anyone caviar."

Even worse, Chesnokov said, was the way officials kept tabs on him during his free time while on trips.

"They were always looking into what I was doing, night or day," he said.

For Savchenko-Neiland, also 26, who has won doubles titles at Wimbledon and the French Open, the worst memories stem from the fight to keep money she felt was rightfully hers.

"In 1989 I played a tournament in San Francisco, and I beat Hana (Mandlikova), Gabriela (Sabatini), and Mary Joe (Fernandez)," she said, remembering as if it were yesterday. "I lost to Martina (Navratilova) 6-4, 6-4. I won \$40,000. And you know how much I kept? \$800," she said bitterly.

Savchenko-Neiland fought to keep more of her money, but was unsuccessful. She says she didn't have the necessary backing, unlike her compatriot Natalia Zvereva, whose father was a powerful tennis coach.

"All the other Soviet girls agreed with me privately, we all complained to each other," she

said. "But no one would have the guts to support me in public. I had to be careful. If I fought too much I could have really hurt my career."

Last year, Savchenko-Neiland says, she earned \$355,000 in prize money, and kept every cent. She now has contracts with Ellesse and with Rosagol. And most important, she says, she runs her own life. She decides where and when to play, and how much to practice.

"If I want to stay home in Latvia and do nothing for 10 days, I do it," she said. "And if I want to go to Hawaii, I go to Hawaii."

Still, the new freedom from the Soviet yoke may prove to have its drawbacks.

Both Chesnokov and Savchenko-Neiland benefited from a system that gave them all they needed during their formative years — a luxury that today's youth in the former Soviet republics won't have.

For all the drawbacks, "these players had a pretty good programme over there," said tennis commentator Bud Collins. "The question now is will kids take up the game, and will they get the support they need."

"We don't know that yet."

Bubka sets new record

TOKYO (AP) — Ukrainian Sergey Bubka soared to his 32nd pole vault world record Saturday, clearing 6.13 metres (20 feet 1 1/2 inches) at the Toto International track meet.

The record, which Bubka set on his first attempt, bettered the previous record of 6.12 metres (20-1) which he marked in Padua, Italy, on Aug. 30.

It is the 32nd time Bubka, 28, has set a world pole vault best indoors or outdoors since 1984, and the second he has set in Japan. He cleared 6.07 (19-11) in May 1991.

"I hope I can keep this going until Atlanta," the elated Bubka said through an interpreter.

Atlanta is to host the 1996 Olympic Games.

Bubka shocked fans at the Barcelona Olympics last month when he failed to clear any height, missing two attempts at 5.70 (18-8 1/2) and one at 5.74 (18-10). Bubka won the Olympic gold in 1988 and won last year's World Championships in Tokyo.

But he was in top form before the sellout crowd of 70,000 at Tokyo's National Stadium, clearing 5.65 metres (18-6 1/2) and 5.80 metres (19-0 1/2) on the first try before setting the record.

Sticking to his habit of only raising the record by one centimetre at a time, Bubka retired after clearing 6.13 (20-1 1/2).

Auriol leads Australian Rally

PERTH (R) — World Championship leader Didier Auriol, seeking his third successive victory, swept into the lead of the Australian Rally on the first day Saturday.

Frenchman Auriol, who leads the championship by eight points from Spain's Carlos Sainz, overcame a waterlogged course to drive his Lancia into a 35-second lead over Finn Ari Vatanen in a Subaru.

Sainz was third in his Toyota, there seconds behind Vatanen after nine stages and 113 km of the four-day, 536-km rally.

Auriol, who won the Finnish 1,000 Lakes and Argentine rallies in July and August, set the pace for the other 89 competitors from the second stage but twice damaged the body-work on his car when he failed to negotiate gates.

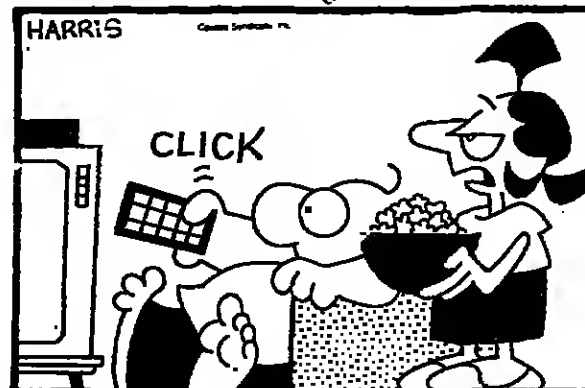
"There was some slight damage to the left rear corner but it didn't cause any mechanical problems," said Auriol.

"During stage five we had the rear bumper hanging off. Some of the stages are very fast. Very narrow with many trees in the way but I enjoy that."

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE BETTER HALF.

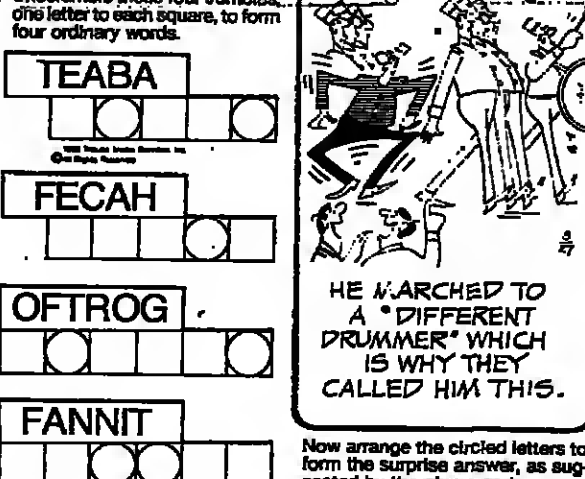
By Harris



"We don't need to rent another movie. We need to rent a life!!!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

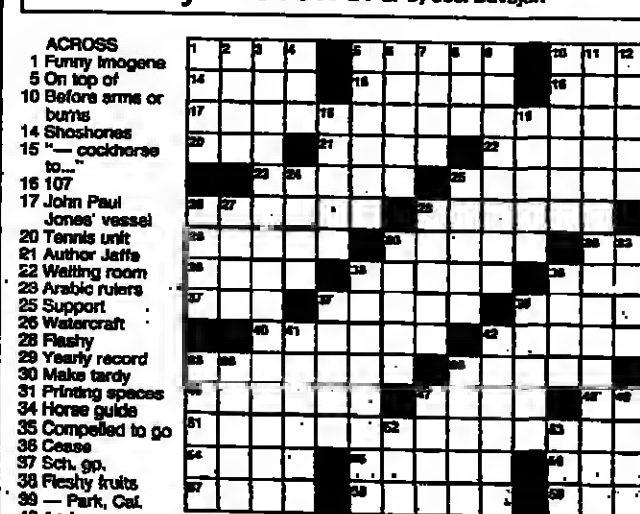
Unscramble these four Jumbles. Use letters to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KNEEL BURLY DAWNE ACTUAL Answer: He got up at this — THE "CRANK" OF DAWN

THE Daily Crossword by Joel Davaajan



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



Romanian Festival



You are invited to enjoy a Fabulous Romanian dinner show presented by 35 Great Dancers for only J.D. 10 per person including Dinner & Taxes

For Reservation: Alia Hotel-Tel. 08/51000 Royal Tours-Tel. 644267 Petra Tours-Tel. 667028

ALIA HOTEL **AA** **ALIA** **ALIA**

APPLIED SCIENCE UNIVERSITY

ASU

AMMAN-JORDAN

ARAB FRIENDS OF JAPAN

The Applied Science University (ASU) in Amman will host the Secretariate of the ARAB FRIENDS OF JAPAN (AFOJ).

ASU, therefore, invites, scholars, intellectuals and businessmen who are interested in research scholarly work to promote studies on Arab-Japanese relations and cultural ties and in cementing the already existing cordial relations between Japan and the Arab Nation to contact ASU, Tel.: 684-121/837-181 or fax: 699-103 & 832-899 ask for Mrs. Rumiana Bahova Nusseibah or Mrs. Sahar Obeldat.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSHI
Theory Media Services Inc.

AN OBLIGATORY FALSECARD

North-South vulnerable, North deals.

NORTH
♠ 7 4
♥ J 10 7
♦ K 6
♣ K J 8 2

WEST EAST
♠ K Q ♠ 10 6 5
♥ Q 8 4 3 2 ♥ 9 5
♦ A Q 10 8 ♦ J 9 2
♣ 7 4 ♣ A Q 10 9 5

SOUTH
♠ A J 9 3 2
♥ A K 6
♦ 7 5 4 3
♣ 3

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl
Rdbl 3 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♠
An increasing number of foreign bridge professionals are finding the North American Bridge Championships offer rewards other than purely competitive. The 1992 fall event, held in Indianapolis, attracted internationalists from England, India, Israel, Pakistan and Sweden playing on teams with U.S. sponsors.

Among them was Bjorn Fallenius of Sweden, now a part-time New Yorker, who sat South on this deal from the Open Board-a-Match event.

North's redouble after the balance

ing double showed a maximum raise to two spades. As the cards lie, South would have done better to pass three clubs round to North, but there was always the danger North might pass, so with a sound opening bid, South competed further.

West's club lead was covered by the jack and taken with the queen. East shifted to the nine of hearts. Declarer won in hand and led a diamond. West shot up with the ace and reverted to clubs, declarer ruffing.

It was time to tackle trumps, so declarer crossed to dummy with the king of spades and ran the eight of spades to West's queen. West persevered with diamonds, declarer ruffing on the table. Next came the seven of trumps and, when East again played low, declarer shot up with the ace — since East was "known" to hold the ten, the only hope of losing no more trump tricks was to find West with the now-bare king. After the monarch dropped, declarer drew the outstanding trump then threw West in with a diamond to force a heart return away from the queen into declarer's combined tenace.

One question remains. Had East made the mandatory falsecard of the ten on the second spade lead, would declarer still have played the ace?

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



Japan said short of 10m workers by 2010

TOKYO (R) — Japan will be short of more than 10 million workers by the year 2010 even if more women and elderly people join the workforce, a private study has said. A spokesman at Recruit Research, which carried out the study, said: "Our study shows employment of women and the elderly will not make the rapid strides the (labour) ministry predicts." The study said that, with an economic growth rate of three per cent a year until the year 2000 and the two per cent from 2000 until 2010, there would be a shortage of about 10 million workers. With economic growth of 2.5 per cent until 2000 and 1.5 per cent until 2010, the study said the supply and demand of workers would be balanced given present working hours. "But this doesn't take into account the recent trend to shorten work hours," the spokesman said. He said the study also showed that many married women with children want to find jobs with short hours near home.

Bahrain budget deficit declines

MANAMA (R) — Bahrain's budget deficit shrank by almost a third during 1991 to 22.5 million dinars (\$67.6 million) from 38.9 million dinars (\$113.6 million) during 1990, according to excerpts from an annual report published by the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA).

Officials said earlier the 1991 budget shortfall would be reduced because of falls in government spending after projects were postponed during the Gulf war.

The deficit is likely to grow during 1992 because of cuts in charges for water, electricity, and government housing loans, which officials say will cost the government an extra 10 million dinars (\$26 million) a year.

Officials say annual grants of 37.5 million dinars (\$100 million) which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — both hard hit by Gulf war spending — each used to give Bahrain to cover its deficit have also been reduced. No figures have been released.

Bahrain has boosted domestic borrowing to help finance its 1992 budget, gradually increasing weekly offerings of treasury bills to 10 million dinars from eight million (\$21 million) during the past few months.

The projected 1992 deficit is 125 million dinars (\$332 million). Bahrain, the region's main financial centre, is the least wealthy Gulf oil producer and some analysts believe its crude reserves will run out within one or two decades.

400m new workers in the world this decade unlikely to find jobs

WASHINGTON (AP) — About 400 million new workers are expected to enter the world's labour force this decade and prospects of finding jobs for all of them are gloomy, an international labour expert said Friday.

Juhani Lonnroth, Finnish director of the International Labour Organisation's Employment Department, said in a speech that the population of working age in the world will grow by 700 million people in the 1990s.

He told a meeting of businessmen sponsored by the Cable News Network that with the conservative assumption that 55 per cent of these people will seek employment, about 400 million

jobs will have to be created to absorb the new entrants.

"Unfortunately the prospects of achieving these rates of job creation are not very bright," Mr. Lonnroth said.

Particularly dark spots are Russia and Africa, he said. Studies show that state enterprises in Russia are overstaffed by 25 per cent and 15 million workers will lose their jobs in 1992. Another 30 million workers in the state sector in Russia are chronically underemployed, he said.

Population growth in Africa means that "an extra 10 million jobs per year must be created just to maintain present levels of employment," Mr. Lonnroth said.

He said the outlook for Africa is dim because of the debt burden, commodity price collapses, falling rates of investment, natural disasters and political and social unrest.

He said that the world's rate of growth of the population was increasing and labour supply was rapidly declining. "Some analysts estimate that the rate of job generation during the next ten years will barely match the growth of the supply of labour," he pointed out.

"The chances of increasing the international exchange of labour do not seem to be all that encouraging either," Mr. Lonnroth said.

In the industrialised world the

slow rate of job creation will not provide many openings. And the rapidly developing nations of East Asia, where there are labour shortages, "are not eager to increase the inflow of cheap labour because of the fear that this would slow down productivity and hinder the process of technological advancement," he said.

Mr. Lonnroth emphasised the "rather gloomy picture of the prospects of the international labour market for the years to come."

He suggested a global strategy that would create jobs in the areas of surplus labour through aid and investment and would educate and train unskilled workers.

'Saudis are not actually controlling their oil'

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian newspapers Saturday said Saudi Arabia showed it was in the West's pocket by throwing its weight behind an OPEC production deal rejected by price hawk Iran.

The English-language daily Kayhan International, quoted by the Iranian news agency (IRNA), said "the Saudis are not actually in control of their oil" and OPEC was effectively dead as a production and price-setting cartel.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed Thursday in Geneva to keep their "market share" near current levels for the rest of the year in a bid to push prices up.

Iran said it wanted no part of the deal, which it slammed as too vague to push oil prices to the coveted OPEC target of \$21 per barrel from current levels about \$15.50 lower.

Iran's Oil Minister Gholamreza Agazadeh told a Geneva news conference his country would regulate its production according to market demand, Tehran radio said.

"Saudi Arabia acted as protector of Western industrial countries and prevented OPEC from lifting the oil price to \$21 per barrel although all circumstances favoured such a rise in oil prices," said another English daily, the Tehran Times.

Kayhan International said the United States had effectively become an OPEC member since Saudi Arabia allowed U.S. and other Western forces to deploy on its territory in the Gulf war to oust Iraq from Kuwait.

"OPEC oil producers will have little influence in the foreseeable future over the price of their precious and non-renewable oil with Saudi Arabia in their midst, unless somehow they restructure their organisation or reduce their economic dependence on it," Kayhan said.

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said Friday the world's biggest oil exporter "would not mind a higher price."

But in remarks to reporters in Geneva he reiterated that "Saudi Arabia has said many, many times and continues to say that the price is dictated by market fundamentals."

Explaining Saudi Arabia's long-term policy, Sheikh Nazer said that decisions on the kingdom's output levels would be made to "protect" the share of oil in the energy sector, adding it still plans to boost its production capacity.

Financial Markets

Jordan Times
In co-operation with
Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE Date 17/9/92	NEW YORK CLOSE Date 18/9/92
Sterling Pound	1.7910	1.7350
Deutsche Mark	1.4755	1.5035
Swiss Franc	1.2853	1.3075
French Franc	5.0470	5.1450
Japanese Yen	124.33	124.51
European Currency Unit	1.2755**	1.2955

Interbank bid rates for currencies exceeding U.S. Dollar 100,000 or equivalent.

Interbank Interest Rates

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.12	3.12	3.18	3.31
Sterling Pound	10.38	9.40	8.50	8.40
Deutsche Mark	8.00	5.65	8.90	8.40
Swiss Franc	6.81	6.81	6.87	6.87
French Franc	10.50	10.37	10.25	9.50
Japanese Yen	4.31	4.00	3.81	3.75
European Currency Unit	11.50	10.63	10.50	10.25

Interbank bid rates for currencies exceeding U.S. Dollar 100,000 or equivalent.

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	0.679	0.681	0.681	0.681
Sterling Pound	1.7763	1.7822	1.7822	1.7822
Deutsche Mark	0.4511	0.4534	0.4534	0.4534
Swiss Franc	0.5188	0.5219	0.5219	0.5219
French Franc	0.1320	0.1327	0.1327	0.1327
Japanese Yen	0.5451	0.5478	0.5478	0.5478
Dutch Guilder	0.4010	0.4030	0.4030	0.4030
Swedish Krona	0.1201	0.1207	0.1207	0.1207
Italian Lira	0.0537	0.0540	0.0540	0.0540
Belgian Franc	0.02188	0.02199	0.02199	0.02199

Other Currencies

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
Bahraini Dinar	1.7720	1.7840	1.7840	1.7840
Lebanese Lira	0.02890	0.03079	0.03079	0.03079
Saudi Riyal	0.1708	0.1820	0.1820	0.1820
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2520	2.2800	2.2800	2.2800
Qatari Riyal	0.1840	0.1850	0.1850	0.1850
Egyptian Pound	0.2060	0.2100	0.2100	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7310	1.7430	1.7430	1.7430
Greek Drachma	0.3855	0.3955	0.3955	0.3955
Cypriot Pound	1.4970	1.5170	1.5170	1.5170

CAR Indices for Amman Financial Market

Index	8/9/92	Close	16/9/92	Close
All-Share	145.62	145.67	145.67	145.67
Banking Sector	106.83	107.06	107.06	107.06
Insurance Sector	150.75	151.75	151.75	151.75
Industry Sector	196.47	195.82	195.82	195.82
Services Sector	198.42	208.16	208.16	208.16

World Bank sees jump in lending this year

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank expects its lending this year to range between \$25.5 billion and \$28.5 billion, a substantial increase from the previous year, the development agency has said.

Officials said the expected increase in part reflected growth in assistance for the countries of the former Soviet Union as they queue up for help in transforming their countries from communism to capitalism.

Funding in the year ended June 30 actually declined from the prior year, growing by \$21.7 billion, compared with \$22.7 billion in fiscal 1991.

But officials, in discussing the bank's annual report, cautioned that this did not necessarily reflect a slowdown in activity but rather the fact that some loans made just after the fiscal year ended rather than just before.

In the past, the bank has sometimes rushed loans to meet the end of the fiscal year deadline in order to give the impression of year to year growth but it is no longer doing that, officials said.

"I think there is a decreasing emphasis now on trying to push the loans through by the end of the fiscal year," an official said.

The bank said its overall lending last year included \$6.5 billion by its International Development Association (IDA) arm which makes virtually interest free loans available to the very poorest countries.

Since bank loans are paid out over several years, depending on the purpose, actual disbursements last fiscal year differed from loan commitments, rising by \$11.6 billion compared to \$11.4 billion a year earlier.

Funding disbursed by IDA amounted to \$4.8 billion, compared with \$4.6 billion in the year earlier period.

Net income by the bank totalled \$1.7 billion, up from \$1.2 billion a year earlier.

The bank said that agriculture and rural development continued as the largest sector, with loan commitments totalling \$3.9 billion last year, amounting to 18 per cent of the bank's lending.

There were also big jumps in lending for transportation and power generation, according to the report.

Officials noted that lending for the countries of the former Soviet Union this year will total \$2.5 billion and could rise to an annual figure of \$4.5 to \$5.0 billion.

But they emphasised that these new responsibilities would not be undertaken at the expense of other regions.

Some countries have expressed concern that bank and IMF interest in the emerging economies of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union would detract from other regions that are having problems, such as Africa.

The bank, in the annual report, said there had been continued progress in integrating environmental concerns into development projects.

It noted that nearly 30 per cent of all project loans approved last year were for either free-standing environmental projects or had environmental components.

Environmentalists have long complained that the bank has turned its back on environmental concerns when approving projects, from dams to roads.

India to seek new IMF loan

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Finance Minister Manmohan Singh will seek a new loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), confident his ambitious reform programme has regained momentum, officials said Friday.

India this week opened its stock markets to foreign investors and sharply raised bond prices in line with promises made to the IMF and the World Bank.

"The latest petroleum price rise shows the reform plan is back on track," Mr. Singh told reporters in London Wednesday en route to the IMF and World Bank annual meetings in Washington next week.

India had promised to slash subsidies on such politically sensitive items as food, fuel and fertilisers under the terms of an agreement with the IMF last year to win a \$2.2 billion loan to underpin major reforms to the state-

dominated economy.

At the meetings in Washington, Mr. Singh will ask the IMF for a new loan under its extended fund facility (EFF), which normally runs for three years, Reserve Bank of India Governor S. Venkatesan told Reuters last week.

He did not say how much India would ask for, but other officials say it will be in the neighbourhood of \$5 billion.

A senior finance ministry official said Mr. Singh will probably ask the IMF to convert the 18-month \$2.2 billion loan into an EFF and add another \$3.0 billion to it.

Formal negotiations would begin in October and the new loan period would begin at the start of the next fiscal year in April, said the official, who did not want to be named.

IMF Managing Director

Newly Built (2) Apartments for Rent

Two Bedrooms - Kitchen - 2 Bathrooms / 1 Bathroom - Living and Sittingroom.

For information please call 661433

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

A spacious 2-bedroom apartment, close to Safeway Supermarket. 2 bedrooms, 2 separate entrances, a large living room and dining room. Private garage and a beautiful front yard. Phone also available.

Call now 601252 or 601231

FOR SALE

Panasonic fax machine with built-in answering machine. Panasonic answering machine with day and time stamp. Video (VCR) with video camera American system NTSC.

Call 695571

FOR RENT

3-bedroom penthouse flat with deluxe facilities terrace. Semi-furnished or unfurnished. Behind Catholic Church/Sweilayah.

Call 791161/Ext. Abu Ramzi

FOR RENT

Modern Office For Sale/Abdali

Modern office fully furnished including fax, English/Arabic computer, copier, 1 telephone line and 2 telephone sets.

Call 695571

FOR RENT

FURNISHED APARTMENT

Ground floor apartment with large garden in Jabal Amman 3rd/4th Circles. Located within a well-kept pleasant building in a quiet neighbourhood. One bedroom, sitting and dining room, fully-equipped kitchen, 1½ bathrooms, own central heating, colour T.V. and telephone. Sun-lounge that can be used as extra bedroom.

Call 622359/625053 9:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

Independent and modern super deluxe villa consisting of 5 bedrooms, study, 3 verandas, plus terrace, two large halls with a telephone and a garden of fruit trees, located at Um Summaq district.

Call tel.: 828028

FLAT FOR RENT

New fully furnished flat (3 bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, family sitting room, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, own heating system and telephone), first floor, western Amman off Mecca Road.

Please call 817420

Penthouse For Rent

Furnished or Unfurnished

Superb location in Gardens area.

Tel. 683541

Furnished Flat For Rent

3 bedrooms, sitting & dining room, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, 2 glassed verandas, one open veranda, centrally heated with private telephone.

Situated in 5th Circle, Jabal Amman.

Please contact tel. no. 811229

FOR RENT

Villas and Apartments

In west of Amman

Just call tel. 680012

Abdel Aziz Nawfileh

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Mamdouh Salameh, the international oil expert, has been invited by the Canadian NCE Energy Group for a one-week lecture tour in Canada during September 1992 on the future of oil and energy in the 1990s.

Jordan-born Dr. Salameh heads the Oil Market Consultancy Service in the U.K. and is also a consultant for the World Bank in Washington and also a technical expert for the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Vienna.

Cinema

CONCORD

Tel: 677420

Michael Keaton & Michelle Pfeiffer in

BAT MAN RETURNS

Shows: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

PHILADELPHIA

Tel: 634144

Al Pacino in

THE GODFATHER III

Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9

Special shows for children on Thursdays and Fridays at 1:30 a.m.

PROBLEM CHILD

Nabil Al Mashini Theatre

Tel: 675571

at 6:00 p.m. daily

Shahrazad and Sinbad play

A quiet comedy for all members of the family (adults and kids). Prior reservation is needed.

The next show is:

(Tax) Waqaymah

AHLAN THEATRE

Tel: 625155

Nabil & Hisham presents

The Political Satire Play

Welcome... New World Order

Show starts at 8:30 p.m.

More fighting in Sarajevo as peace talks continue in Geneva

SARAJEVO (R) — Mortar attacks and shelling shook Sarajevo early Saturday in renewed clashes between Serbs and Muslims in districts mainly to the south and west, local journalists said.

Heavy fighting around the Croat-controlled suburb of Stup to the west prevented a food convoy from reaching the besieged-Bosnian capital, a U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) official said.

It was the second straight day the daily food convoy from the coastal town of Split had been unable to get through, a UNHCR official who did not want to be identified, said. The food was taken back to Split.

Serb militia launched mortar attacks on Bosnian positions in Hrasno, Nedzarici, Momjilo and Dobrinja, the journalists said.

At least three people killed and 10 wounded in artillery attacks in the northern district of Buca Potok, while six people were wounded in a bombardment of Alipasino Polje district late Friday.

Serbs rained mortar and artillery shells onto Bosnian positions in Vogosca, northwest of Sarajevo late into the night.

The fighting was however markedly lighter than the violence of the past two days in the run-up to the opening of peace talks among the warring Serb, Muslim and Croat communities in Geneva.

Prospects for progress in the peace conference looked slender

however with the two main players in the conflict, the Muslims and the Serbs, bitterly attacking each other.

Serb leader Radovan Karadzic Friday accused Bosnia's Muslim-led government of seeking to impose ethnic domination throughout the former Yugoslav Republic.

Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic, a Muslim, told reporters Mr. Karadzic and his team were "war criminals" and charged that Serb fighters had killed 200 of his people in detention camps as the peace bid was launched.

International mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen failed in a bid to get them to sit down together, with the Bosnian Croats, in the same room and appeared to be having problems in convincing them to stay on in Geneva.

Speaking late Friday after top-level delegations from the three sides had held separate sessions with Mr. Vance, Lord Owen and their aides, conference spokesman Fred Eckhard said a very difficult negotiation "lay ahead."

"There is a level of bitterness that you might expect given that there is a war going on," he said.

More than 10,000 people have been killed in Bosnia since Serb militia, fighting with heavy weapons supplied from the old Yugoslav army, attacked Sarajevo last April after a Muslim and Croat vote to take Bosnia out of the Yugoslav Federation.

The mediators had arranged fresh meetings with the three groups for Saturday. But Mr. Eckhard left little doubt that Mr. Vance and Lord Owen were having scant success in persuading them to stay in Geneva much beyond the weekend.

Mr. Silajdzic indicated his main priority was talks with the U.N.'s refugee chief on getting Muslims out of the Serb camps.

Mr. Karadzic also raised the possibility of a deal with the Croats on the territorial division of Bosnia — where a Croat "third force" already runs a mini-state of its own in the west.

In Belgrade, Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic was reported to be planning to go to the United States next week on a fresh diplomatic mission to end the isolation of the Serbian-led rump Yugoslavia.

The U.N. Security Council was expected Saturday to adopt a draft resolution barring Yugoslavia from the General Assembly and force it to make a fresh application for U.N. membership.

The resolution is aimed at punishing rump Yugoslavia, comprising Serbia and Montenegro, as a major instigator of the violence in Bosnia. The country is already under a U.N.-imposed oil and trade embargo.

The well-informed daily Borba said Mr. Panic would fly to the United States Monday for a 10-day visit during which he might speak in the General Assembly debate on Yugoslav membership

and launch efforts to win a lifting of sanctions.

Mr. Panic has accepted the new Yugoslavia must make a fresh application for re-admission to the United Nations, abandoning the idea of it naturally succeeding the old Yugoslavia in its U.N. seat.

This has given the ruling Socialists who control the federal assembly and their Radical Party allies fresh ammunition in their campaign to foil Mr. Panic's efforts to trim their power.

Meanwhile, President George Bush named ambassadors to the former Yugoslav republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia Thursday saying this would complete the establishment of full diplomatic relations with those nations.

The appointments were announced by the White House in a press release in Atlanta where Mr. Bush was campaigning for re-election.

"The president today announced his intention to nominate Victor Jackovich, Mara M. Lesica, and E. Allan Wendt as ambassadors to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia respectively," the White House said.

The appointments must now be approved by the U.S. Senate.

The naming of the ambassadors completes the recognition of the break-up of Yugoslavia and indicates Washington's intention to work with the governments there to try to encourage peace in the Balkans.



A Bosnian soldier runs through the old city of Jajce during an artillery attack by Serbians

Pakistan floods cut off remote valleys

SUKKUR, Pakistan (R) — Pakistan's flooded River Indus churned through two vital river barrages Saturday forcing evacuation of share-croppers from its banks while the army tried to reach northern valleys cut off by the rains.

"The flood peak is passing," said an official at the irrigation control office in charge of the 66-gate Sukkur barrage, Pakistan's biggest and built in 1932.

"There is no danger," he said, adding that it would not be necessary to breach more embankments thus feeding floods that have submerged vast swathes of

central Punjab province. The flood peak also roared through Godda barrage, near Pakistan's biggest thermal power station.

More than 2,000 people are believed killed in landslides in the mountains north and in the floods that have transformed large tracts of Punjab into a muddy sea, official say.

More than three million people have been made homeless. Hundreds of thousands have been evacuated but many have been reluctant to leave the few possessions that represent their total wealth.

"For as this is routine," one old man near Godda said Friday. "We have seen many floods bigger than this."

Officials said they had no new reports of casualties. However, officials were still assessing the extent of damage from last week's torrential rains that spawned hundreds of deadly landslides in remote northern mountains.

In the soaring Hindu Mountains around Gilgit, near the border with China, at least 22 people have been killed, most by the landslides, and hundreds of foreign tourists are stranded.

Senate approves B-2, nuclear test ban

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Senate approved President George Bush's request for a total of 20 B-2 Stealth bombers Friday as well as a nuclear test moratorium the Bush administration threatened to veto.

The Senate approved 55-40 a nine-month nuclear testing moratorium and a Sept. 30, 1996 end to nuclear testing. The moratorium was added to a \$274 billion defense authorization bill that was approved by voice vote near midnight.

House-Senate conferees will have to work out a compromise between it and a \$270 billion bill approved by the House on June 5. Mr. Bush had asked for \$281 billion.

The nuclear test moratorium was approved despite a threat by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney that he would urge Mr. Bush to veto the entire bill if the test ban was added to it.

It would prohibit U.S. nuclear testing for the nine months ending July 1, 1993, and then end all U.S. nuclear testing on Sept. 30,

1996, unless some other country conducted a test after that.

Supporters of the ban included Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell, who said it is needed to convince countries that do not already have nuclear weapons to agree to a worldwide ban against any further development of them.

"Ending testing is the obvious first step to (nuclear) non-proliferation," Sen. Mitchell said. France and Russia have announced they will test no nuclear weapons at least until next year.

But Mr. Cheney told Congress that continued nuclear testing is crucial to ensuring the safety and reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons.

He said a U.S. nuclear testing moratorium would not stop nuclear weapons development by countries such as Iraq and North Korea.

Also Friday, a Senate subcommittee approved a \$13.8 billion foreign aid bill for the coming year that includes authority for \$10 billion in loan guarantees for

Israel to help resettle Jewish emigres from the former Soviet Union.

While that provision is likely to sail through Congress, traditionally a bastion of support for Israel, the measure contains several other features that will be contentious when the measure is considered by the full Senate.

Among them are an end to U.S. military aid to El Salvador; continued funding for the United Nations Population Fund, which operates family planning programs in China, and conversion of all military aid for Greece, Turkey and Portugal from outright grants to loans.

The bill was endorsed by the foreign aid subcommittee on a voice vote. The full appropriations committee was expected to take it up Tuesday as Congress struggle to complete its essential money bills before adjourning for the year in two weeks.

The overall bill was well below President Bush's request of \$13.1 billion. Foreign aid usually is the easiest item for Congress to cut since it is unpopular with voters.

Azerbaijan claims military advance in Karabakh

MOSCOW (R) — Azerbaijan said it launched a big military offensive against Armenians in the disputed mountain enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

But Armenians in the enclave denied claims that Azeri soldiers were about to seize the two most bitterly-contested strategic prizes in the current phase of fighting. A four-year struggle for the enclave has killed at least 2,000 people.

The Armenian Karabakh News Agency said the Azeri claims were a propaganda bid to stir up patriotic feeling at home to mark 100 days in office for hardline nationalist President Abulfaz Elchibey.

Azerbaijan's Tran News Agency said Azeri soldiers had advanced overnight to within five kilometers of Shusha, the Azeri administrative capital of the region until it was seized in May by Armenian separatists.

Nagorno-Karabakh is entirely

surrounded by Azeri territory but mostly populated by Armenians. The Karabakh Armenians have been ruled by Azerbaijan since 1923 but now say they want independence.

Turan said Azeri forces had also cut off the Karabakh Armenian's land access to the neighboring state of Armenia — down a land corridor through Azeri territory which was also captured in May.

Armenian Radio reported Friday that Armenian forces had repelled Azeri rocket attacks on the corridor, which was still open. It said four Armenians and many more Azeris had been killed in fighting for the road.

"Azeri troops have come close to the Lachin corridor and it is practically under Azeri control. By this evening it will be clear whether it has really been cut off," an Azeri Defence Ministry official told Reuters by telephone.

Fate of Europe hangs on French Maastricht vote

PARIS (R) — The future of the European Community (EC) hung on a knife-edge as 38 million French electors prepared to vote in Sunday's referendum on the Maastricht Treaty on European union.

The outcome will make or break plans for a single European currency by the end of the century. And could determine the future of the treaty's chief French proponents, President Francois Mitterrand and EC Commission President Jacques Delors.

Even before the first vote has been cast, the referendum — seen in recent opinion polls as too close to call — has precipitated a tumultuous currency crisis in Europe and altered the fault-lines of French domestic politics.

"Europe, double or quits," announced the downmarket daily Le Parisien Saturday in its front-page headline. "On Sunday night, the gaze of the whole world will be on France."

If the French reject Maastricht, the treaty is unlikely to survive in its present form and its dream of a unified Europe could take years, even decades to set back on track.

Financial experts say a "no" vote would lead to fresh havoc on the currency markets, this time including the French franc, and the possible collapse of what is left of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM).

Such has been the effect of uncertainty over the French referendum, however, that even a resounding "yes" vote might not dispel the doubts that have grown, especially in Britain, over the wisdom and viability of Maastricht.

The British pound and Italian lira were forced out of the ERM regime and pushed into freefall this week by speculators nervous about the effects of a possible French "no" on Europe's weaker currencies.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Over 700,000 march against Collor

SAO PAULO (R) — Over 700,000 flag-waving protesters crammed into a vast square in central Sao Paulo and demanded President Fernando Collor De Mello be put in jail. The protest was by far the biggest that has taken place in virtually all major Brazilian cities over the last two months as the movement to ouster the president gains momentum. "Fora Collor fora Collor (out Collor out Collor)," the demonstrators yelled as leading politicians including five state governors and two former presidential candidates called for Mr. Collor's impeachment. Mr. Collor is accused of profiting from an influence-peddling racket run by his close friend and former campaign manager Paulo Cesar Farias. A police spokesman said over 700,000 people jammed into the plaza in the Valley of Anhangabau that runs alongside Sao Paulo's business centre. Although police reported isolated scuffles, the protesters were in a carnival mood as young couples danced to anti-Collor songs to samba music.

N. Zealand votes for electoral change

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealanders Saturday voted emphatically to toss out the present British-style "first past the post" system of political representation, expressing a clear preference for the German model. With almost half the votes counted, 85 per cent of voters opted for change and only 15 per cent for the status quo. Results showed a clear preference for the German system, mixed member proportional system (MMP), which gives each voter two votes. The first would choose the member of parliament for the electorate, electing half the number of parliamentary members. The second would be a nationwide vote for a political party and would elect the other half to power. Refined versions of proportional representation options will again be put to New Zealanders in the next general election, due in late 1993, which will be binding on the question of electoral reform.

Colombian judge, bodyguards killed

BOGOTA (AP) — A judge and three police bodyguards were killed in Medellin when they were attacked by four gunmen, Caracol Radio Network reported. Miriam Rocio Velez, 38, had been investigating a murder charge against fugitive drug lord Pablo Escobar, the network reported, citing judicial sources. Judge Velez was one of the so-called "faceless" judges who try drug trafficking and terrorism cases. Their identities are guarded as a security precaution. Judge Velez had been investigating the 1986 murder of Guillermo Cano, the publisher of Bogota's El Espectador newspaper, Caracol said. Mr. Escobar is charged with ordering the killing. Judge Velez's three bodyguards were killed in the attack, near the judge's home in a southern suburb of Medellin. Witnesses told Caracol a gun battle ensued when the bodyguards tried to protect her from about four gunmen who fled by car. Eighty-two judges have been killed in the past 13 years, most by hitmen working for the drug cartels.

Seoul delegates return from N. Korea

SEOUL (AP) — Prime Minister Chung Won-Shik said Friday that the rival Koreans moved closer to unification by agreeing to install a hot line between their defence ministers and taking steps toward implementing a peace pact. But he warned that the unresolved disputes over nuclear inspections may continue to block progress in relations between the two Koreas, bitter rivals since the 1945 division of their peninsula. Mr. Chung made the

remarks upon arrival from a four-day visit to North Korea, where he signed accords to activate inter-Korean committees to implement a historic peace accord adopted in February. "The eight round of talks were significant in that they produced remarkable progress on the road to peace and unification," Mr. Chung told reporters at the border village of Panmunjom. At the talks in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, both sides agreed to install a hot line between their defence ministers within 30 days, the first official link between the two nations that have no mail, telephone service or travel between their tightly sealed borders.

U.N. to open an office in Armenia

UNITED NATIONS (R) — An agreement was signed at U.N. headquarters for the opening of a U.N. office in Yerevan, the Armenian capital. The office, combining information and U.N. Development Programme functions, is one of six being established in republics of the former Soviet Union. One was opened in Minsk, the Belarus capital, on Sept. 8 and others are planned for Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The office in Yerevan is expected to open by Oct. 24, observed annually as United Nations Day. The agreement was signed by Armenian U.N. representative Alexander Arzumanyan and William Draper, administrator of the U.N. Development Programme. The Armenian government has agreed to ensure the necessary facilities, including rent-free premises in a central location, the United Nations said.

Miyazawa speaks with astronauts

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (AP) — Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa spoke with his country's first professional astronaut in space Friday, declaring the U.S. mission joined by Mamoru Mohri a "great success" so far. Mr. Miyazawa and Masato Yamano, president of Japan's space agency, had a brief ground-to-space conversation with Mr. Mohri and shuttle Commander Robert "Hoot" Gibson who are conducting research with a group of international scientists. "Commander Gibson, may I send the greetings of all Japanese people to you and to all the crew," said Mr. Miyazawa. He said the Japanese people appreciate the Spacelab-J mission, "which so far has turned out to be a great success," Mr. Miyazawa said. Endeavour's eight-day Spacelab flight is due to end with a Sunday landing at Kennedy Space Centre. It is the first U.S. space mission devoted to Japanese research.

Calm returns to S. African township

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, South Africa (R) — Calm returned Saturday to a black township hit by rioting in South Africa's Ciskei homeland after an African National Congress (ANC) funeral for victims of last week's Bisho massacre. At least one person was reported killed and two wounded Friday evening when a section of the funeral crowd looted the Sun Hotel in Mdantsane township, a few kilometres from the burial in King William's Town. "We hate (President F.W.) De Klerk, we hate (Foreign Minister) P.W. Botha, we hate apartheid, we hate capitalists," Chris Hani, general secretary of the South African Communist Party (SACP), said in a speech at the funeral. Police reported Saturday three more deaths over the past 24 hours in political violence which has killed 2,500 people this year. Three men were shot to death in the Kaitshong, Ivory Park and Tembisa townships outside Johannesburg.

New poll shows gap narrowing in U.S. presidential election race

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President George Bush has narrowed Democrat Bill Clinton's lead in the race for U.S. president, according to the latest Cable News Network-USA Today poll released.

The poll of 1,182 voters showed Mr. Clinton leading 51 per cent to 42 per cent with a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points. The previous poll by CNN and USA Today done by the Gallup Organization completed on Sept. 2 showed Mr. Clinton leading by 15 percentage points, 54 per cent to 39 per cent with seven per cent undecided. Recent polls by different organizations have varied but generally have shown Mr. Clinton leading between about 9 and 15 percentage points.

Meanwhile, in Little Rock, Arkansas the police in Mr. Clinton's home town endorsed his opponent — President Bush for re-election.

John Gilchrist, president of the 361-member Little Rock Police Chapter, said his members were angry that Mr. Clinton had attended only one annual memorial service for police slain in the line of duty in his 12 years as a governor.

"We take it as a slap in the face," Mr. Gilchrist said at a news conference.

Within minutes of Little Rock Police announcement, Mr. Clinton campaign officials assembled a number of Arkansas law enforcement officers to rebut the criticism, as well as representatives of a coalition of police agencies from Texas, which Mr. Bush considers his home state.

The Bush and Clinton campaigns accused each other Friday of trying to dodge nationally televised debates, while volunteers for non-candidate Ross Perot moved to get him on the last of 50 state ballots.

President Bush, engaging in a long-distance debate with Mr. Clinton over social issues, accused the Democratic nominee of trying to remake America into a European-style welfare state.

The Democrats ran ads asking, "Why won't George Bush de-

bate?" and the Republicans said he's eager to do so if his opponents will just negotiate rules.

Mr. Clinton's campaign is running the radio ads in Michigan, where a bi-partisan debate commission had scheduled the first presidential encounter in a head-to-head format with a single moderator next Tuesday. Mr. Clinton had quickly accepted the arrangement.

The ads say: "The American people have a lot of questions. Bill Clinton is ready to answer them. So why won't George Bush debate? He says he doesn't like the rules."

Clinton spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said, "our conclusion is that we don't want to debate."

At the White House, presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater repeated the Bush campaign's position that details for any debates would have to be worked out between the two campaigns, not with any other group. Mr. Bush reportedly favours a panel of questioners for the debate.

In Arizona, Perot supporters prepared to submit the name of the Texas billionaire for the ballot, successfully completing moves to get him in the presidential race in every state even though he has formally ended his campaign.

Some political analysts still dismiss the potency of Mr. Perot, predicting he will have negligible impact whether he returns to the race or not.

However, Mr. Perot still attracts up to 18 per cent of registered voters in the latest national polls.

The polls are unclear on Mr. Perot's potential vote, but they indicate he can draw down Mr. Bush's support by 5 to 8 percentage points and Mr. Clinton's support by 7 to 10 percentage points — margins that could be crucial in a tight race.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton tackled social issues.

Mr. Bush, who continues to trail Mr. Clinton in all national polls, said Thursday that his Democratic rival advocates social and economic policies that have been declared failures every-

where "from Mexico to Eastern Europe, from Russia to South China."

The president, in Oklahoma, said his experience as a Texas oil man taught him that free enterprise creates jobs and wealth.

Mr. Clinton, campaigning in Colorado, chided Mr. Bush for threatening to veto a family leave bill — calling it an example of how Mr. Bush's Republican Party has left the United States behind the rest of the world in social programmes.

"I believe in personal responsibility, empowerment and family values," Mr. Clinton said.

"Let's join the ranks of the 72 countries in the world that give working people a little time off when there's a baby born or a sick parent," he said.

The bill passed by Congress would require employers with more than 50 workers to allow them up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave annually to deal with medical emergencies — including the birth of a child.

In Georgia, the president was greeted by a front-page story in the Atlanta Journal that 3,000 people had flooded an employment office to apply for 20 temporary jobs at a Ford plant.

Mr. Bush's stewardship over the weakest economy since World War II is the central issue in Mr. Clinton's campaign and the top concern of Americans, according to polls.

The president is plagued by a soaring national debt, more business failures and fewer jobs created than at any time since the war.

In another blow against Mr. Bush, the political arm of the 2.2 million-member Veterans of Foreign War, which supported Ronald Reagan and Mr. Bush in the past three elections, said it would not endorse a candidate this year.

"We are aware of the draft-

COLUMN

Miss Kentucky, Miss Kansas win pageant preliminaries

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) — Miss Kentucky won the swimsuit competition and Miss Kansas won the talent contest in the third and final night of Miss America pageant preliminaries. Tawnya Mullins of Kentucky captured the \$504 prize in the swimsuit preliminary. Ms. Mullins, 25, is a graduate student at Radford University, where she is majoring in sports medicine. "I think I already accomplished what I wanted to. I feel good," Ms. Mullins said. Miss Kansas, Pamela McKelvey, 24, is a graduate of Grambling State University with a degree in mass communications and French. "I performed it with conviction and I felt like I sold it," Ms. McKelvey said afterwards.

Man wins battle with huge python

MARITZBURG, South Africa (AP) — A farmworker battled an 11-foot python for half-hour after it dropped on him from a tree, finally squeezing, hitting, and beating the reptile to death, his employer said. Edward Mkhize had gone to fetch cattle Wednesday when the snake fell from above and wrapped itself around him. Mr. Mkhize's employer, Suruch Maharaj, told local newspapers. Man and snake fell to the ground in a tangle. Mkhize sank his teeth into the writhing serpent's throat, then twisted the thick body. The snake's strength finally gave out, and Mr. Mkhize smashed its broad head with a rock. Mr. Maharaj said pythons had killed several calves and at least three people in the area of eastern Natal province. The snakes are not poisonous but crush prey to death.

Danny the goat drinks his final beer

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Danny the goat has drunk his final beer. For the last 10 years, Danny entertained tourists on Moreton Island, six miles (10 kilometres) east of the Queensland state capital, Brisbane, with his ability to pick up a mug and swig beer. The talent earned him coverage in local newspapers and a spot on the television programme Australia's Funniest Home Videos, but this week Danny was found shot to death, owner Lela Oakley said. "People are upset," she said. "He had a personality and was a real tourist attraction."

Doctor bemoans lack of corpses for research

SEOUL (R) — A South Korean anatomy professor, tired of a twice-weekly search through morgues for a supply of corpses for dissection classes, has launched an appeal for willing donors. Lee Wang-Jae, of Seoul National University's Medical School, complained that he was forced to shop around hospitals twice a week on the look-out for corpses, unclaimed by their families. He said he would otherwise have an insufficient supply of corpses for his classes. Currently up to 30 students must share one body — well over the optimum figure of six per corpse. "Would you trust a doctor who has not been well educated in anatomy?" Prof. Lee asked. Korean veneration of the dead and the rite of ancestor worship means that few people choose to donate their bodies to science.

Australia set to join U.S. in search for ETs

SYDNEY (R) — Australia is set to join a 10-year U.S.-funded venture aimed at searching for intelligent life throughout the galaxy. An Australian space official said. A contract is expected to be signed next month with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) under a \$100 million project called Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (SETI). The aim is to try to answer man's age-old question: Are we alone in the universe? "It's a very exciting project to be working on," said Kelvin Wellington, Project coordinator of SETI Australia. "Many people have been doing a lot of research on this. It's the biggest and most sophisticated project to look for life beyond Earth."